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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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Mr. John Redmond.



THE DECLARATION THAT THE NATIONALISTS "STAND APART, AND INDEPENDENT, ALLIED TO NO BRITISH PARTY":
MR. REDMOND ANNOUNCING THE POLICY OF HIS FOLLOWERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Redmond said: "Perhaps it is well that at the earliest moment in a new Parliament the fact should be emphasised that the Irish Nationalist members, although they have been freely included in the calculation of the Government majority by the British Press, in reality stand as they have always stood, apart and independent, allied to no British party, and prepared to accept what they consider good measures for Ireland from any British party in turn."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.

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PARLIAMENT.

AMID much splendour, the King, who was accom-
panied by the Queen, read the speech from the
throne at the State Opening of Parliament on Monday,
and, amid remarkable excitement, the Commons promptly
showed how difficult it would be for any Government to
carry on without another appeal to the country. Accord-
ing to the King's Speech, proposals were to be made to
secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons
over finance and its predominance in legislation. These
measures, it was hinted in an ambiguous sentence, would
deal with the Constitution as well as with the powers of
the Second Chamber. In the debate in the House of
Lords, the Marquess of Lansdowne announced that, if
the Budget came back to the Peers, they would expedite
its passage into law, and the Earl of Rosebery urged
them to set about their own reform. The attack of the
Commons on the Lords, which was opened in an
eager and crowded House, was boldly preceded by the
abandonment of the sessional order which was intended
to debar Peers from interfering in the election of mem-
bers. Mr. Balfour, in an ironic speech, denied that the
recent election had disclosed the settled opinion of the
country upon any great issue. Although his face looked
very thin and he seemed still to be suffering from the
effects of influenza, he spoke with vivacity, and he was
much cheered by his followers. The Prime Minister, on
the other hand, chilled his more eager supporters by
explaining that the safeguards without which he was not
to remain in office were legislative safeguards, that he
had received no guarantees for the contingent exercise of
the royal prerogative, and had asked no such guarantees.
He proposed to proceed in the first instance by way of
resolutions. These would be debated before the House
rose for a spring recess, and would be embodied in a
Bill which would be carried in the present session. In
the meantime, the financial situation would be dealt with,
but before the Budget passed from the control of the
Commons they would have an opportunity of voting on
the Lords' resolutions. This did not satisfy Mr. John
Redmond. In a speech which was listened to with
intense interest, as it might decide the fate of the
Government, the Nationalist leader expressed a desire
to avoid a quarrel with the Ministers, but intimated that
his party would not vote for the Budget without further
assurances. Thus a crisis was produced on the first
day. Mr. Redmond's attitude was watched suspiciously
by Mr. Healy and Mr. William O'Brien and the new
group of Irishmen, who occupied part of a bench in front
of the regular Nationalist force. By request of the
Speaker, the Labour members had moved to the first
and second benches below the Ministerial gangway; but
their presence there may be rather embarrassing, for
they cheered Mr. Redmond's criticism of the Govern-
ment's tactics. On Tuesday Mr. Barnes, although less
dictatorial than Mr. Redmond, demanded a bold policy
without unnecessary delay, and his demand was
supported by a considerable number of Radicals, who
complained that the Albert Hall pledge, as interpreted
by the electors, was not being carried out. The out-
look for the Government was gloomy.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"JUSTICE," AT LONDON'S NEW REPERTORY THEATRE.

A PRISON-CELL, the regulation length, up and down
the floor of which a convict paces. High up out
of reach a gas-lit window. The warder has looked in
his last for the night, and now in his scantily furnished
pen, with its truckle-bed and metal vessels, and bare,
grim walls, a young clerk, sentenced for forgery, is seen
in solitary confinement. He measures with his fingers
inches along the wall, he tramps from end to end of the
narrow space, he claps his hand to his disordered brain,
he flings himself distraught against the door. Then
suddenly he hears a knock elsewhere. He bangs in
return on his door, bangs twice, thrice—bangs in a
wild frenzy, nearing insanity. And the curtain drops.
Prisoners signalling, perhaps, you say. An ordinary
episode of convict life. But see it—see the man, and
then decide. It is quite a short scene, and all panto-
mime, yet to a playgoer of imagination it will seem one
of the most awful scenes ever presented in modern
drama. It occurs at the close of the third act of Mr.
Galsworthy's new play, "Justice," with the production
of which Mr. Frohman has inaugurated his long-ex-
pected scheme of a repertory theatre in London. In a
previous act, we have been shown a piece of perfectly
amazing realism—a scene representing the trial of the
clerk, natural from first to last; a replica, you might
say, of any day's experience in a law court, till you con-
sidered the conciseness with which every feature of such
an affair is summarised, the impersonality of the dra-
matist's art, the superb finish of the stage-manage-
ment. Nor is it only in the episodes quoted that
Mr. Galsworthy's mastery of a big subject reveals itself.
To some folk, the division of the third act into scattered
scenes might seem a fault until they noticed how, in this
way, he gets his atmosphere of English justice, and
shows how, to any but the hardened criminal, the lone-
liness it imposes breaks a man's spirits and nerve and
mental balance—shows, too, how well-intentioned are the
officials of any average prison and how burdened with
a sense of responsibility. His is no reckless, partisan
indictment of the system. His prison governor is
humane; even the solicitors who prosecute the clerk are
content to take him back after his release, only, as there
has been a woman in the case, they want him to rid him-
self of this embarrassment. Human nature is exhibited
in the normal, and there is a dear old clerk in the play, fussy,
vulgar, good-hearted, who is worthy of Dickens's pen.
But justice punishes weakness, does not cure vice; and
so we see the unhappy "hero" dodging yet another grip
of the law by suicide. For the man who has fallen into
its clutches Mr. Galsworthy seems to say self-redemption
is rarely possible; when the girl cries over her lover's
body, "Ah, he is dead!" his old friend, the senior
clerk, declares, "No, he is saved!" And with that

phrase the play ends. A play curiously fair and im-
partial, yet eloquent enough in its plea for those who
have ears to hear, and full of the most poignant emo-
tional appeal. It is splendidly acted by the entire
cast—by Mr. Dennis Eadie, who attempts no more than
the playwright to sentimentalise the hero, but thrills
one's nerves in the cell-scene; by Mr. Valentine, as
the not ungenerous solicitor; by Mr. Gwenn, who, as
the quavering-toned senior clerk with so vast a charity,
again and again lightens up the gloom of the story;
by Miss Edyth Olive, who makes a portrait out of what
is scarcely more than a sketch; and by Mr. Dion
Boucicault as the Judge, and Mr. Bryant as counsel for
the defence, both of whom seem to have caught from
life the exactly appropriate tones. A real modern
tragedy this, almost too painful at times, interpreted in
a manner worthy of its severe and yet subtle art.

"THE BALKAN PRINCESS," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

Too many cooks, the proverb goes, spoil the broth; it
must be, then, that four is the right number, if the fare
be that of musical comedy. There are four persons who
have had a hand in the making of the new piece at the
Prince of Wales's—Mr. Frederick Lonsdale and the
theatre's manager, Mr. Frank Curzon, who are respon-
sible for the libretto; Mr. Paul Rubens, who has written
the score; and Mr. Arthur Wimperis, who, along with
Mr. Rubens, has turned out the lyrics—and between
them all they have provided a very bright and enjoyable
entertainment. There might be a little more fun, per-
haps, made out of the exploits of a sham Prince and his
thieving ally, and out of the coquettish charwoman,
Magda; just as we might be glad to have rather less—
in a restaurant scene—of the antics of a ubiquitous
waiter, though it must be admitted that Mr. James
Blakeley has his amusing moments in the part. Miss
Isabel Jay is cast for the heroine's rôle, and acts and
sings with delightful freshness; her best song is cer-
tainly "The Wicked Old World," but she has a duet
with Sergius, Mr. Bertram Wallis, in which she wins
all hearts. Her colleague's lover is worthy of associa-
tion with Miss Jay's dainty Princess. The sham Prince
is well played by Mr. Charles Brown, but both he and
the comedian who represents this rascal's confederate,
Mr. Lauri de Frece, are not afforded as yet sufficient
opportunities. The cast also includes that pretty
singer, Miss Mabel Green, to whom Mr. Rubens should
really give more to do.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," AT THE COURT.

There is so much youthful enthusiasm about the band
of players who have gaily essayed the presentation of
"The Merchant of Venice" at the Court Theatre
that their efforts may legitimately claim exemption from
the severities of criticism. So young are they that we
can hardly expect from them experience; so much in
earnest are they that they are sure, some of them, at
some time or other, to achieve more than promise.
Needless to say, the work of Mr. Harcourt Williams
and Mr. Cyril Keightley is not covered by these gener-
alisations; they, with their training and practice, seem
almost veterans by the side of their comrades, and the
Gratiano of the one and the Bassanio of the other are
both performances of substantial merit. That Mr.
Arthur Phillips, the youthful actor who is responsible
for the Court enterprise, does not possess as yet either
the artistic power or the mere vocal strength to suggest
the personality of Shylock, he would probably himself
be prepared to admit; still, he reveals no little intel-
ligence in his handling of this exacting character.

THE SICILIAN PLAYERS, AT THE LYRIC.

The Sicilian Players are back in town, and their vogue
ought to be, and judging from the enthusiasm of the
audience assembled at the Lyric last Tuesday, on
the opening night of their season, will be, as great
as ever. Cav. Grasso, far and away the finest artist
of them all, happily remains at their head, and if
Signora Mimi Aguglia, that actress of extraordinary
temperament, is no longer in the cast, her place
is taken by a substitute, Signora Bragaglia, who has
no less command of emotion and a more refined style.
They are wonderful folk, these Sicilians, with their
whole-hearted abandonment to primitive emotions, their
surrender to tears and joy and horseplay, and their
frankness in explosions of jealousy and eroticism and
animal feelings generally. They are wonderful, too,
these actors, in the luxuriance of their manual ges-
tures and facial display and endless uses of pantomime.
Nor do they mind passing in a moment from pathos to
farce, or bowing to the audience in the middle of a
scene. Extreme as is their sensibility, their stage-feel-
ings are always under control; and it is curious, when
we hear so much of the spontaneity of the Southern
temper, to be able to state that in "Feudalismo," with
which the Sicilians began their season, the leading
player's acting corresponded in every particular with
that of last year.

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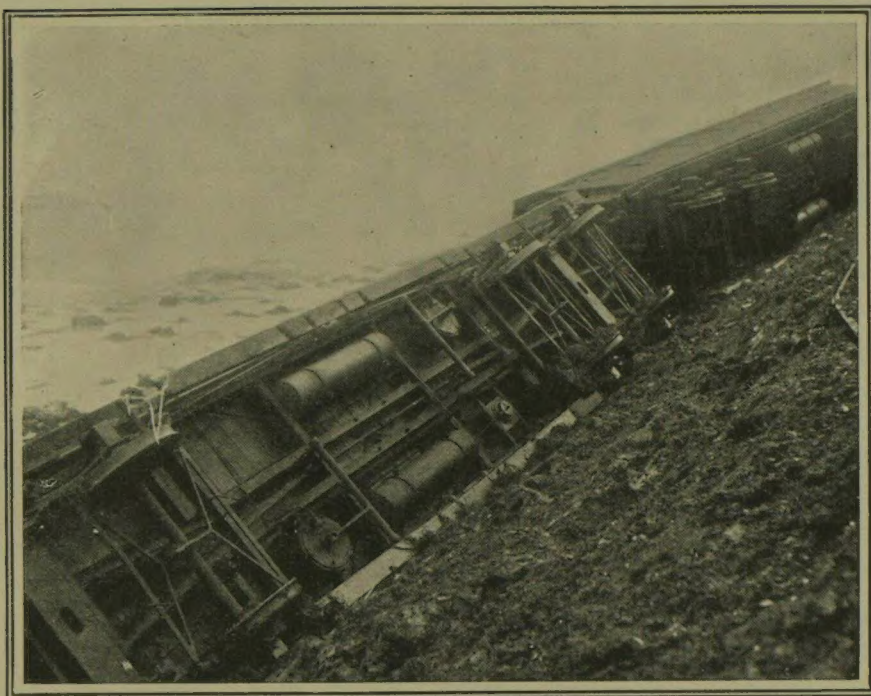
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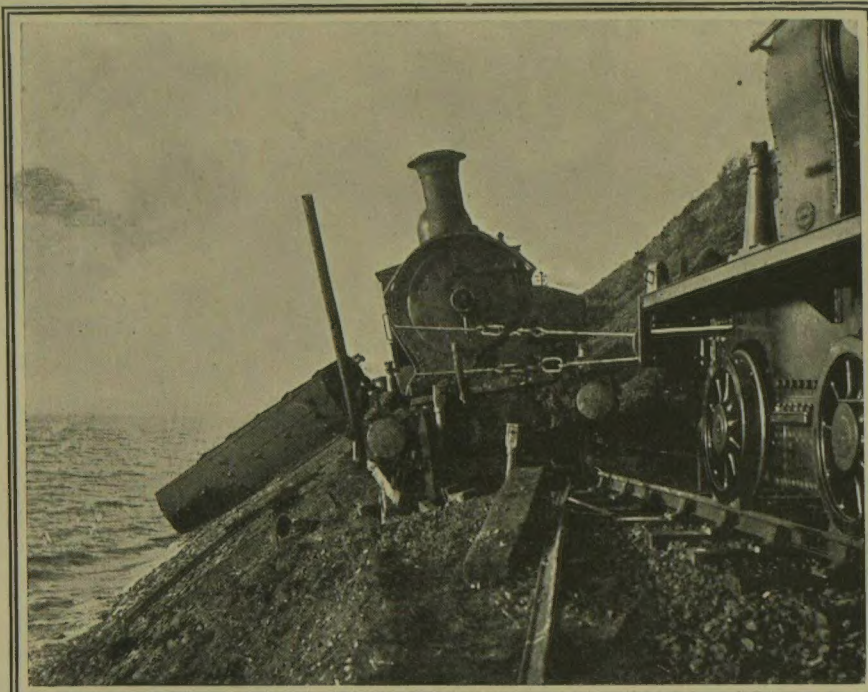
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A PAGE OF ACCIDENTS: WRECKS BY RAIL AND SEA.



A MOST UNUSUAL VIEW OF A RAILWAY CARRIAGE: A COACH AFTER HAVING TURNED A SOMERSAULT.

One result of the accident to the Belfast and Larne mail train on the Irish branch of the Midland Railway last Saturday was that one of the coaches turned completely over, thus exposing to view the details of its underside.



A TRAIN BROUGHT TO DISASTER BY A LANDSLIDE: THE WRECK OF THE BELFAST AND LARNE MAIL TRAIN.

The accident to the Belfast and Larne train was due to the subsidence of an embankment, which occurred just before the train reached the spot, and caused three coaches to fall into the sea. The rest, with the engine, remained upright.

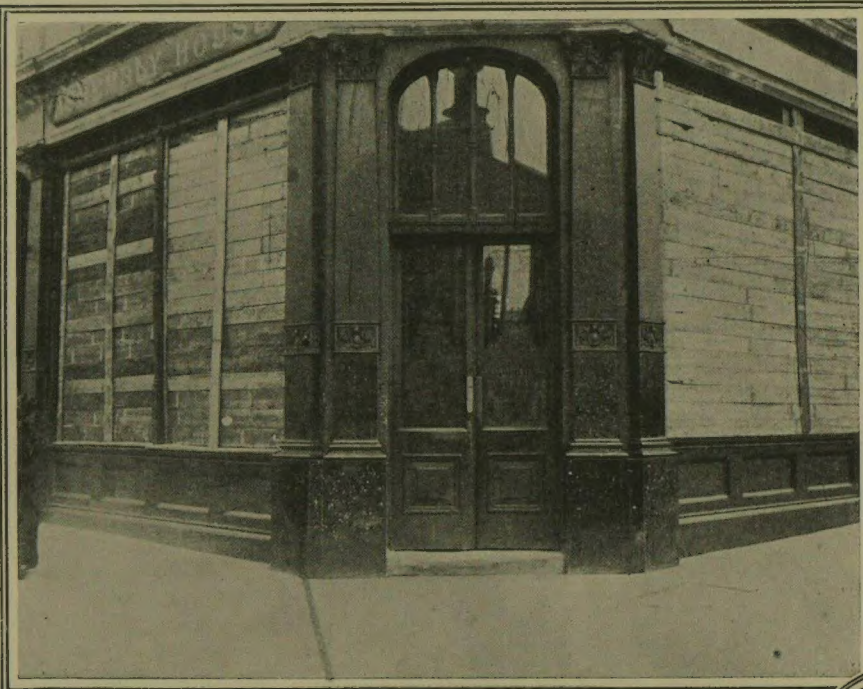
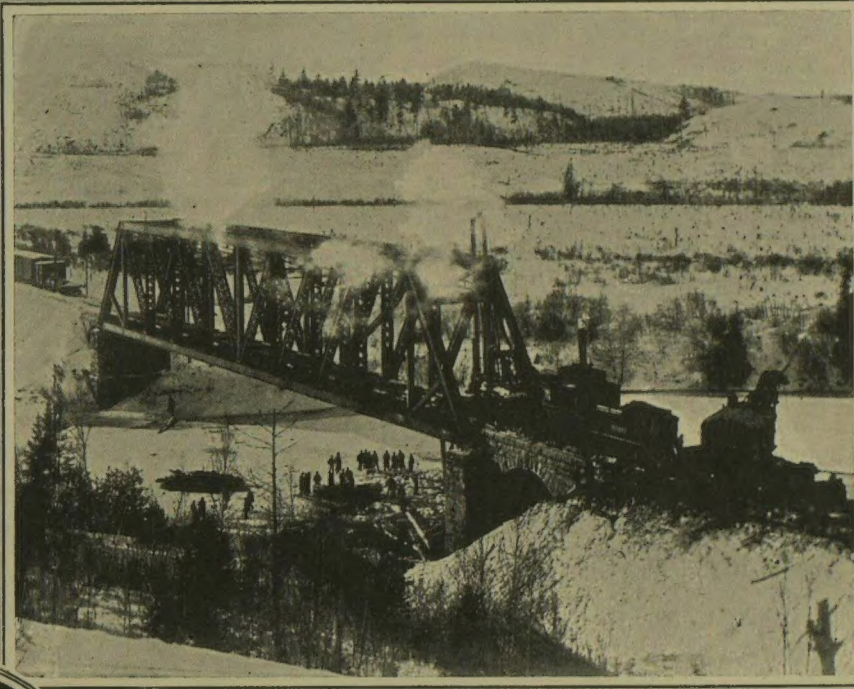


Photo Dixon.
WINDOWS BLOWN IN BY THE GREAT GALE IN LONDON: AN ASSEMBLY ROOM "BOARDED UP" AFTER THE STORM.

The great gales which blew over London and the South of England generally in the early part of this week did great damage in various parts of the Metropolis. Our photograph shows the large windows of an assembly room and public house at Kentish Town which were blown in. So complete was the destruction of the glass that the windows had to be boarded up.



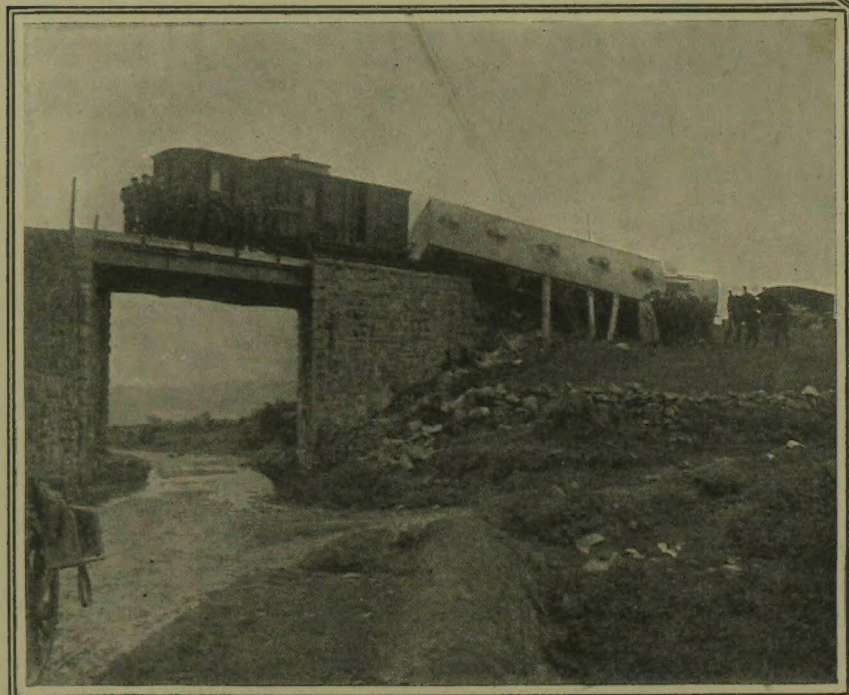
Photo, G. G. Bath.

THE MOST TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE C.P.R.: PARTS OF THE WRECKED TRAIN ON THE FROZEN RIVER.

The disaster which befell a Canadian Pacific train last month will long be remembered as the most terrible in the history of the Dominion. The train plunged from a bridge into the Spanish River, near Espanola, and many of the victims were drowned in the icy water. A heroic conductor named Reynolds, who was in one of the submerged carriages, managed to escape and rescue eight passengers.



Photo, Brange.
THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF 157: M. MARCEL BODEZ, THE ONLY PERSON SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE "GÉNÉRAL CHANZY," WRECKED OFF MINORCA ON FEB. 11. M. Bodez, who is 23, is a native of Espinal, in the Vosges Department.



A TRAIN BLOWN OVER BY THE WIND: AN EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN COUNTY CLARE.

On the West Clare line a few days ago an extraordinary accident happened. Just after a train had passed Cullina Bridge, near Ennistymon, which spans the road at a height of about 60 feet, a sudden gust of wind caught two carriages that had, fortunately, just cleared the bridge, and hurled them over an embankment. The passengers in these carriages had a marvellous escape.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.

THE WRECK OF THE "GÉNÉRAL CHANZY": THE CAVE WHERE THE SOLE SURVIVOR SPENT A DAY AND NIGHT, WITH WRECKAGE FROM THE SHIP.

When the "Général Chanzy" struck the rocks of Minorca, Marcel Bodez, the sole survivor, jumped into the sea and succeeded in swimming ashore. While in the water he heard a noise like an explosion, and casks flew over his head like cannon balls. He spent a whole day and night in a cave, feeding on raw potatoes from the wreckage, before he was able to climb up the cliffs and find assistance.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE are people in this world who really hate the heroic.

Granted that there is an extravagance always tending to overrate human achievements, there is an extravagance of triviality also, tending to underrate achievement, to take pleasure in a change from the poetic to the prosaic. That is why realistic novels are sometimes as interesting as romantic novels. It is simply because realistic novels are quite as arbitrary and fantastic as romantic novels. In the romance the hero is always jumping and perpetually falls on his feet. In the realistic story the hero is always plodding and perpetually falls on his nose. But in ordinary life it is unusual either to alight on a distant crag or to fall flat over a too proximate door-scraper. The romancer collects every instance of a beautiful triumph; the realist selects every case of an ugly cropper; but the bias of the realist is as extreme and as unscrupulous as that of the wildest romantic fabulist. If you throw enough mud, some of it will stick, especially to that unfortunate creature Man, who was originally made of mud. A realistic novel is written by stringing together all the tag-ends of human life—all the trains we miss, all the omnibuses we run after without catching, all the appointments that miscarry and all the invitations that are declined; all the wasted half-hours at Clapham Junction, and all the infant prodigies that grow up into stupid men; all the rainy days and all the broken engagements; all the Might-Have-Beens and all the Hardly Weres. Realism is the art of connecting everything that is in its nature disconnected. But to do this properly a man must be a great artist and rather a good liar.

There are, then, partisans of the prosaic. They are not in the least facing life as it is; life as it is, is almost too splendid—nay, too beautiful, to be faced. No man shall see life and live. They are making a special and personal selection, just as the æsthete or the optimist is making a special and personal selection. They nose about for the meannesses of mankind. They hunt for mortal humiliation. We know that they have this prosaic pugnacity in matters of fiction. But it is an interesting fact that they have it also about history. In history itself there is a school which may be called anti-romantic; and it is perpetually occupied in trying to explain away the many romances that have really happened.

When I was a boy I was told that General Wolfe before the assault on Quebec had recited the great lines of Gray about glory and the grave, and declared he would rather have written them than take Quebec. The story is a fine one, full of the eighteenth-century feeling of stoicism and heathen happiness before death, of the kinship of arts and arms, and of the soldier's splendid contempt for mere soldiering. When I was a man I was told to put away this childish legend, and I put it away. It had been disproved. Wolfe had never said anything of the sort. And now, with a great jump, I read in *T.P.'s Weekly* that the thing is substantially true after all.

Now, I will take this story of General Wolfe and Gray's "Elegy" as a working instance of the way that the historical sceptics do the trick. They will discredit a story for which there is excellent evidence on the ground of certain omissions or discrepancies in that evidence. But they never make the least reference to whether these are of the kind that occur in true stories or of the kind that occur in false. Some slips are obviously the slips of a liar; other confusions arise in honest narration, and in honest narration alone. Some blunders prove falsehood; other blunders prove truth. Let us take this Quebec story and go into it a little.

The sceptics, it seems, begin by making the story manifestly ridiculous in order to deny it. "Is it likely," they

say, "that General Wolfe would have quoted Gray while he was leading his troops in deadly silence to surprise the French?" Why, of course not; and nobody I ever heard of—certainly not I myself in my infancy—ever imagined that Wolfe talked about literature within

and all the rest of the verses. Of course Wolfe said it, if he ever said it at all, on some occasion previous to the actual assault—at some distance of time and place at which it was possible for people to speak out loud. Do the critics think that during the whole Canadian campaign the English soldiers conversed by talking on their fingers?

LORD FARRER,

Mover of the Address in the House of Lords.

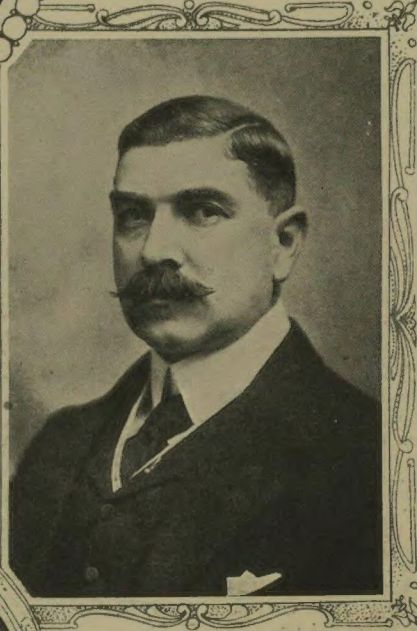


Movers and
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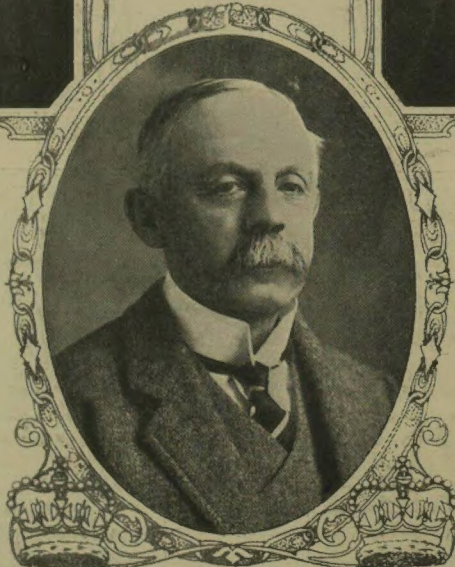
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MR. PERCY ILLINGWORTH, M.P.,
Mover of the Address in the House
of Commons.



MR. C. E. PRICE, M.P.,
Seconders of the Address in the House
of Commons.



LORD SAYE AND SELE,
Seconders of the Address in the House of Lords.

earshot of the enemy; or selected the occasion of a steep and silent ascent to recite the whole of Gray's "Elegy." Picture the soldiers crawling and clambering through the darkness, hardly daring to pant too loud; and imagine the General putting his mouth to the ear of a midshipman and shouting in a hoarse whisper—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.
Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight—

Well, the popular story is that some time before the assault, perhaps on the previous day, Wolfe recited a good part of the "Elegy" (chiefly the part about "the paths of glory" and "the grave") to a midshipman named Robinson. But, apparently, the only person who can be referred to was a Scotchman named Robison: which, of course, is a perfect example of the mistakes that only the truthful can make. Any ignorant Englishman, seeing the Scotch name Robison, might think it was merely a misprint for Robinson. As it does not matter a rap to the story whether his name was Robinson or Rehoboam, of course men would tell the tale in its familiar form. If there is in Westmoreland a person whose name is spelt Smiph, he must not complain if he is turned into Smith in stories in which he is a secondary figure. If there is in North Cornwall a fine old family of Jones, it will probably become Jones for the purposes of popular narrative. Those are things which are modified, not in order to complicate a fraud, but in order to simplify the truth. And it is the whole case against the pedantic opponents of the romantic element in history that they do not seem able to distinguish between this instinctive omission of the irrelevant, which is simply the art of telling stories, and that introduction of ingenious and over-elaborate detail which is the whole art of telling lies. If popular traditions change, it is rather by dropping things out than by putting things in. The story grows simpler through the ages, not more complex.

Then the massive sceptical mind moves on to the next great difficulty in the story. Not only is it the awful truth that the midshipman Robinson was really Robison, but he was not really a midshipman. "Robison was rated as a midshipman in accordance with the usual convention that gives every gentleman employed on a ship of war an official rank, as he was afterwards rated as a colonel when Professor of Mathematics in the C Cadet Corps at St. Petersburg." Now, these are very interesting facts, but the insistence on them seems again to betray a singular ignorance of the way in which an honest man tells a true story. A man says, "Wolfe said to a midshipman." He does not say, "Wolfe said to a person rated as a midshipman in accordance with the usual convention that gives to every gentleman employed on a ship of war an official rank, as he was afterwards rated as a colonel when Professor of Mathematics in the C Cadet Corps at St. Petersburg." I can quite imagine Mrs. Nickleby telling the story in that way, but nobody else.

It does not affect the story in the slightest degree whether Mr. Robison was a midshipman, or a music-master, or a boot-black, or an Ethiopian king, or a person rated as a midshipman in accordance with the usual convention which gives, etc. But it does affect the story that we should get to the story with some reasonable speed, and hear what was said by Wolfe, the only person in whom we are interested at all. Therefore, of course, the popular narrator said "midshipman," simply because one can say "midshipman" quicker than one can say "Jack Robinson"—or "Jack Robison."

TAKEN AT THE FLOOD; AND TIDES IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN.



A GREAT CITY'S DRAIN-PIPES ABOVE GROUND: THE TEMPORARY SURFACE SEWAGE SYSTEM IN PARIS, A RESULT OF THE FLOODS.

One of the results of the Paris floods has been the necessity for the provision of a temporary surface sewage system, so much havoc having been wrought underground. The photograph shows drain-pipes in the Place de la Concorde, and a foot-bridge erected over them. A similar sight was to be seen in various other parts of the city.

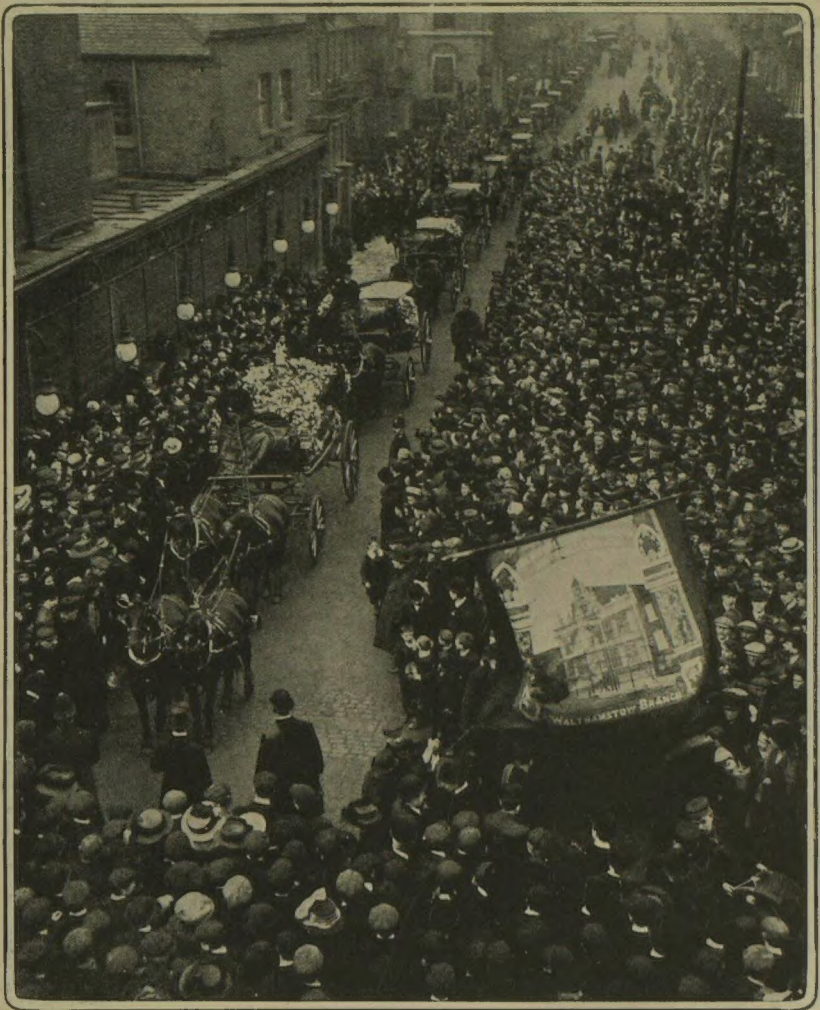


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE PEOPLE HONOURING A DEAD LABOUR LEADER: THE CROWD WATCHING THE DEPARTURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF MR. PETE CURRAN.

The funeral of Mr. Pete Curran, formerly Labour member for Jarrow, was made the occasion of a great demonstration of the esteem in which the dead leader was held by the public. The remains were taken from Pretoria Avenue, Walthamstow, to the Roman Catholic cemetery at Leytonstone. The procession was headed by the banner of the Gas Workers' Union.

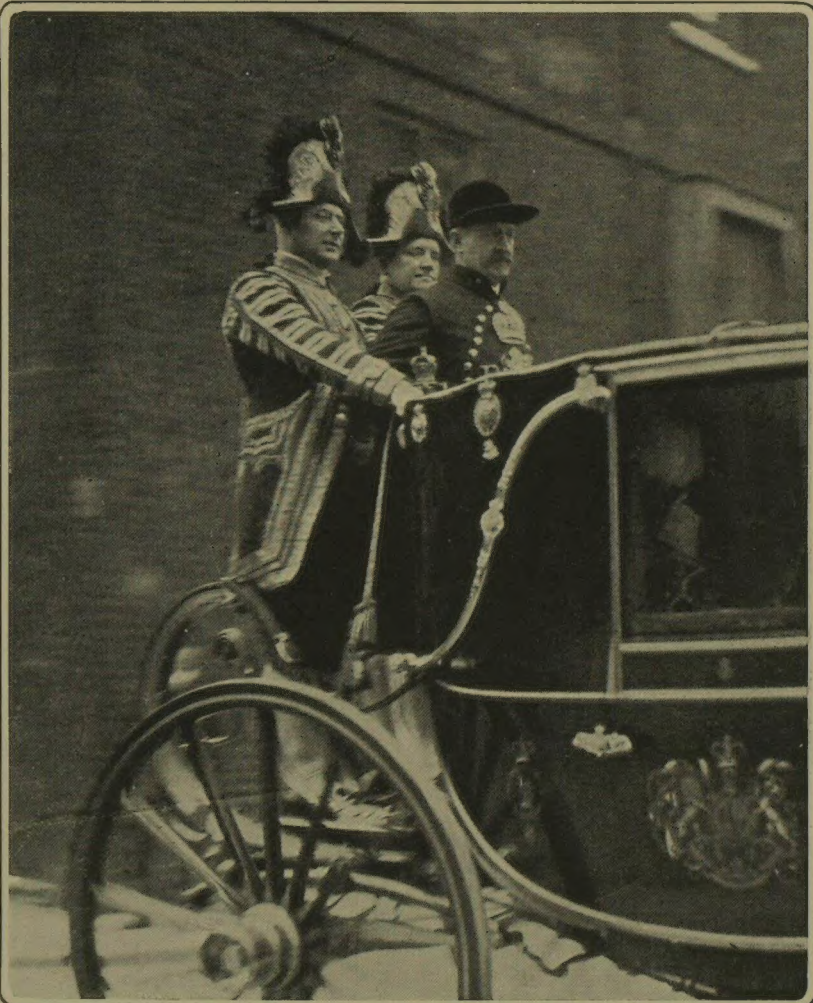


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

A SURVIVAL OF THE DAYS IN WHICH THE CROWN WAS CONVEYED BY WATER: THE KING'S BARGEMASTER RIDING ON THE CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE CROWN.

In days of old, the crown was conveyed to the House of Lords by water, and to-day this custom is brought to mind by the fact that the King's Bargemaster rides on the carriage containing the crown. The presence of the Bargemaster calls, naturally enough, for much speculation on the part of those spectators who do not know of this special duty of his.

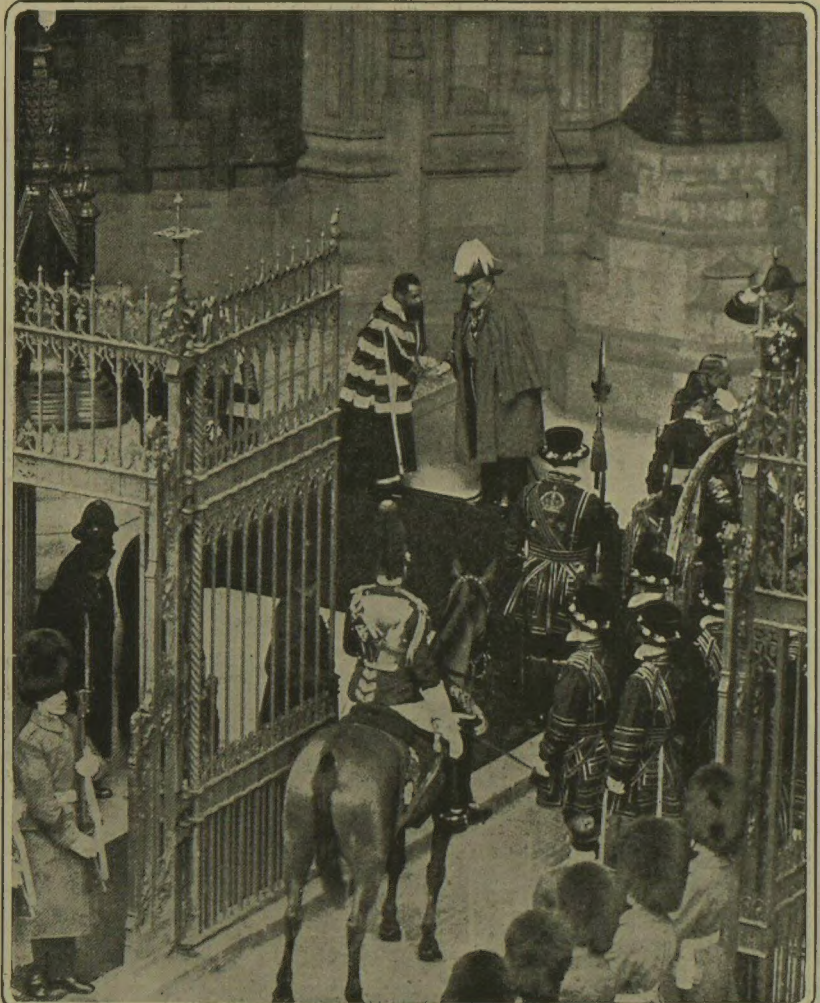
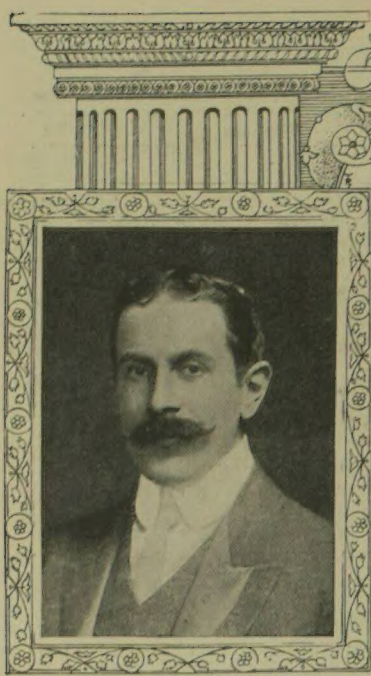


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

THE PREMIER DUKE AND THE SOVEREIGN: THE DUKE OF NORFOLK RECEIVING THE KING AT THE ROYAL ENTRANCE BENEATH THE VICTORIA TOWER.

Acting in accordance with the official order of procedure, the great officers of State and others assembled at the Royal Entrance beneath the Victoria Tower, at the Palace of Westminster, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament by the King, in order to receive his Majesty upon his alighting from the State carriage.



MR. ERNEST J. SOARES, M.P.,
Appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury
(Unpaid).

E. S. Montagu, M.P., to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, and that of Captain Cecil Norton, M.P., to be Assistant Postmaster-General. Two of these appointments, those of Mr. Benn and Mr. Soares, will necessitate bye-elections in their respective constituencies of St. George's-in-the-East and Barnstaple, but in the case of Mr. Montagu and Captain Norton no re-election is required, as their appointments are not made by the Crown.

Mr. Benn, who at the recent General Election was returned by the somewhat narrow majority of 434, is one of the youngest members of the new Parliament, having been born in 1877. He is a son of Sir J. Williams Benn, the L.C.C. Progressive leader, who was unseated at Devonport last month. Mr. Wedgwood Benn was educated in Paris and at University College, London, and subsequently made a tour in South and East Africa. He was elected for St. George's-in-the-East in 1906, and acted as Parliamentary Secretary (unpaid) to Mr. McKenna successively at the Treasury, the Board of Education, and the Admiralty.

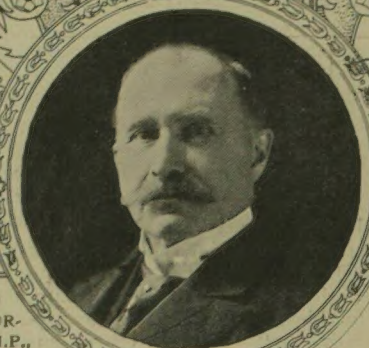
Mr. Ernest Soares has sat for Barnstaple since 1900. In that year his majority was 347 (a Liberal gain); in 1906 it was 2046; and this year it fell to 882. Mr. Soares is of Portuguese descent, his name being an Anglicised form of Suarez, and pronounced in three syllables. He was educated privately and at St.

John's, Cambridge. He became a solicitor in 1888, but has since retired, and has taken an active part in local affairs at Barnstaple.

The Hon. Edwin Montagu is a son of Lord Swaythling, one of the Budget's few supporters in the House of Lords. He was born in 1879, and was educated at Clifton and at Trinity, Cambridge, where he was President of the Union. He has sat for the Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire since 1906, and has been Mr. Asquith's private secretary. He is related to Mr. Samuel, the new Postmaster-General.

The new Assistant Postmaster-General, Captain Cecil Norton, takes the position to which Sir Henry Norman was appointed just before the General Election, but of which he was deprived by his defeat at Wolverhampton. After distinguishing himself at Trinity, Dublin, and at Sandhurst, Captain Norton served in the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. Since 1892

CAPTAIN
CECIL NOR-
TON, M.P.,
Appointed Assistant
Postmaster-General.
Photo. Russell.



PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.



MR. W.
WEDGWOOD
BENN, M.P.,
Appointed a Junior
Lord of the Treasury.
Photo. Russell.

and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity, Cambridge. He was associated with the civic life of the City in many ways — as a Mason, as a zealous Conservative, and formerly as one of the City members of the London County Council. Last year he held the office of Sheriff, and received his knighthood.

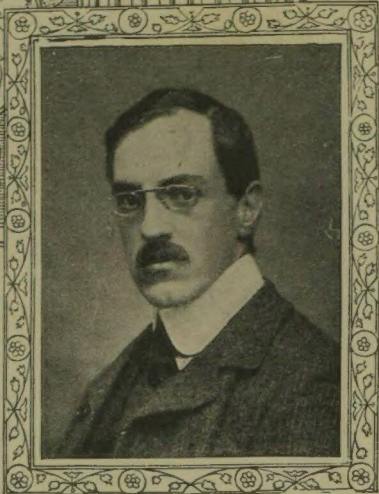
Lord Roberts's staff, and had the interesting task of hoisting the flag at Bloemfontein when the annexation of the Orange Free State was proclaimed.

It might have been thought that the first native-born Egyptian for some thirteen centuries to hold the office of Prime Minister in Egypt would have been safe from the native political assassin. Boutros Pasha however, has been the first victim of Egyptian Nationalism. He was born in 1846, and was an Egyptian Copt. He received part of his education in Switzerland, and in early life became a clerk in the public offices at Cairo. He rose to be Minister of Justice in the late 'eighties, and in 1893 Minister of Finance. In 1905 he was made Foreign Minister, and Premier about a year ago. Lord Cromer, who was associated with Boutros Pasha for many years, has paid a high tribute to his ability and patriotism.

Very soon after accepting Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to act as Liberal-Unionist Whip in place of Mr. H. Pike Pease, who lost his seat at Darlington, Lord Morpeth had the interesting but pathetic task of conducting the stricken statesman to the scene of his former triumphs, there to take the oath and attest his signature to the roll—an incident which our readers will find illustrated on another page of this issue. Lord Morpeth is the eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, and has sat for South Birmingham since 1904. This year he obtained a majority of 3731 out of 6207 votes polled. He was on the London School Board from 1894 to 1902, in which latter year he served in South Africa.

Mr. George N. Barnes, who succeeds Mr. Arthur Henderson as Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, has sat for the Blackfriars and Hutesontown Division of Glasgow since 1906. In 1895 he unsuccessfully contested Rochdale. Mr. Barnes has been closely associated with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, first as Assistant Secretary and afterwards as General Secretary. His statement the other day that Labour members would not approve of the Budget being taken before the Veto question had been settled disclosed some division in the party ranks, and, it is said, led to heated discussions. Mr. Barnes's speech in the resumed debate on the Address, in which he modified the Labour policy, was therefore awaited with interest.

Such is the position which the *Times* has occupied since its foundation by the first Mr. John Walter in 1785 as the *Daily Universal Register* (renamed the *Times* in 1788) that the death of the head



THE HON. E. S. MONTAGU, M.P.,
Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State for India.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



Photo. Reproduced from the "African World."
THE LATE BOUTROS PASHA GHALI,
The first Native Premier of Egypt—Assassinated.

Another interesting Anglo-American matrimonial alliance will be that of Lord Acheson and Miss Mildred Carter, whose engagement has been announced. Miss Carter is the only daughter of Mr. J. Ridgely Carter, the popular Councillor of the American Embassy, who was recently appointed United States Minister to



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
VISCOUNT MORPETH, M.P.,
Appointed Liberal-Unionist Whip.



MISS MILDRED CARTER.

VISCOUNT ACHESON.

ANOTHER ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE: THE DAUGHTER OF A FAMOUS DIPLOMAT ENGAGED TO AN EARL'S SON AND HEIR.

Photographs by Lallie Charles and Langflier.

he has sat for Newington West, and in the last Parliament he acted as "London Whip."

It was with the deepest regret that the news of Sir Francis Hanson's early death was received in the City, where he held a distinguished position, both as an Alderman and as head of the firm of Samuel Hanson and Son, of Eastcheap. In both of these capacities he succeeded his father, the late Sir Reginald Hanson, who was Lord Mayor in 1887, and died in 1905. Sir Francis was born in 1868,

Roumania and other Balkan States. Miss Carter is twenty-three, and met her future husband in London about three years ago. She and her mother will follow Mr. Carter to Bucharest, but they will all return to London for the wedding, which it is expected will take place towards the end of June. Lord Acheson, who was born in 1877, is the elder son of the Earl of Gosford. He was educated at Harrow, and afterwards joined the Coldstream Guards. He served in the South African War from 1899 to 1902, during which he acted as A.D.C. to the Commandant at Kimberley and fought in several battles, including that of the Modder River, where he was wounded. He was attached to

of the family which has ruled its fortunes for four generations will arouse universal sympathy. Mr. Arthur F. Walter was the second son of the third John Walter. Owing to the tragic death of his elder brother John in an ice accident, he succeeded his father in the proprietorship of the *Times* on the latter's death in 1894, having been already long associated in the management. When the *Times* Publishing Company was formed in 1894 Mr. A. F. Walter became its chairman.

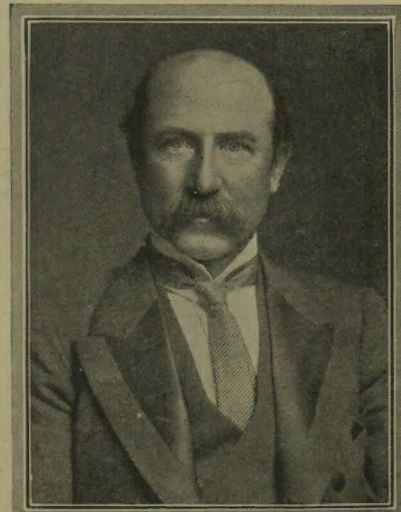


Photo. Russell.
THE LATE MR. ARTHUR F. WALTER,
Chairman of "The Times" Publishing
Company, Ltd.

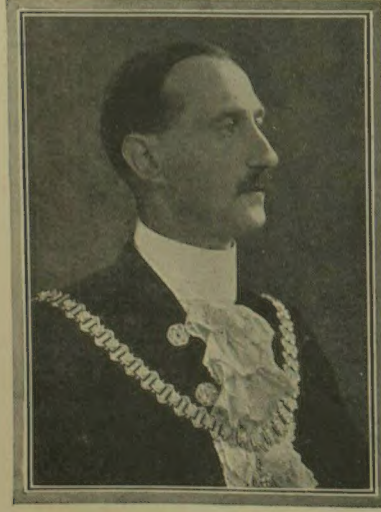


Photo. Miles and Kaye.
THE LATE SIR FRANCIS S. HANSON,
Alderman of Billingsgate Ward, and Head
of Messrs. Samuel Hanson and Son.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



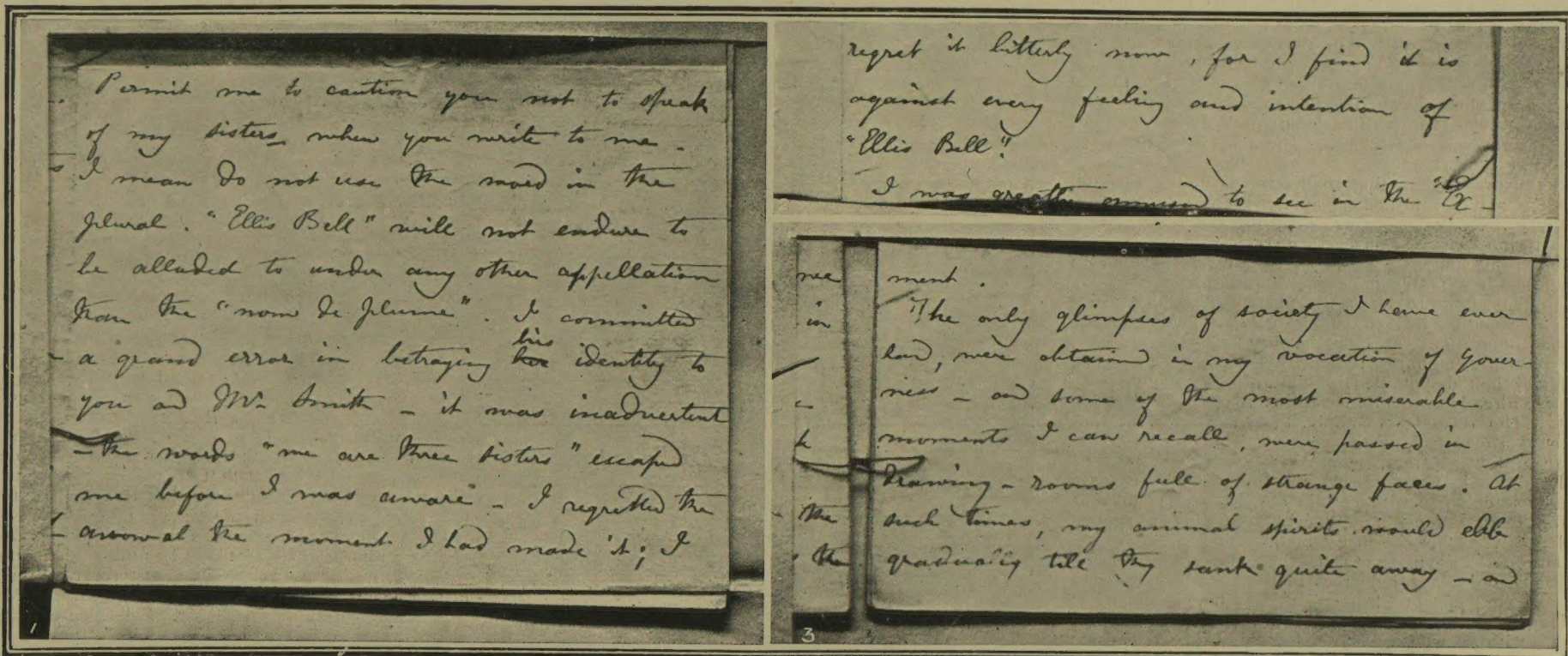
THE WINNER OF THE WATERLOO CUP:
HEAVY WEAPON.

THE OWNER OF HEAVY WEAPON, MR. S. HILL-WOOD
AND HIS DOG'S TRAINER, DENNY SMITH.

UNABLE TO CONTEST THE FINAL:
FULL STEAM.

THE DERBY OF THE LEASH: THE WATERLOO CUP WINNER AND THE DOG THAT SHOULD HAVE MET HIM IN THE FINAL.

The Waterloo Cup was won by Heavy Weapon, whose starting price on the night of the draw was 1000 to 120. Full Steam should have met Mr. Hill-Wood's dog in the deciding course, but was so distressed after beating Calabash in the fifth round that he was withdrawn from the final.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.]



1. A CAUTION TO MR. W. S. WILLIAMS.

2. THE CONTINUATION OF THE CAUTION.

3. ON "GLIMPSES OF SOCIETY."

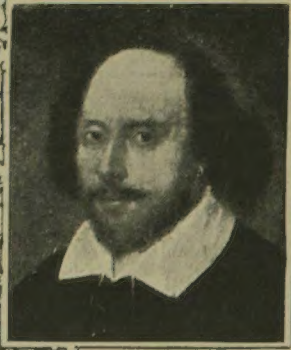
SHOWING THAT CHARLOTTE BRONTË REVEALED THE IDENTITIES OF "CURRER BELL" (HERSELF), "ELLIS BELL," AND "ACTON BELL," WHEN SHE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE CONFIDED IN HER FATHER ALONE: EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKABLE CHARLOTTE BRONTË LETTER WHICH IS TO BE PUT UP FOR AUCTION ON MONDAY (28TH).

By courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby, who are including it in a sale of autograph letters and historical documents which is fixed to take place on Monday next, February 28, we are able to give these extracts from a most valuable letter written by Charlotte Brontë. In the catalogue it is said: "Brontë (C.) A very Long and Extremely Fine and Interesting A. L. s. 8½ pp. 8vo, July 31st, 1848, to W. S. Williams. This letter shows that she had revealed to this Williams her identity and that of her sisters at a period when she is generally supposed to have solely confided in her father. Commences with an eloquent tribute to John Ruskin, whose 'Modern Painters' she has just read, refers to the adverse criticisms on 'Wildfell Hall,' which has depressed her sister exceedingly, admits the faults of the work, but not its intention, and compares it with 'Agnes Grey.' . . . She . . . thanks Mr. Williams for an invitation to London, but both she and her sisters dread an introduction into society. . . . Concludes with an earnest appeal to the necessity of a creed, and a generous appreciation of Mr. Williams's friendship, who, it may be recalled, was, as reader to Messrs. Smith and Elder, the first to discover the power in 'Jane Eyre.' The above is possibly the longest letter by Charlotte Brontë extant." It is perhaps unnecessary to state that when the Brontë sisters began to write they did so under the names "Currer Bell," "Ellis Bell," and "Acton Bell." Charlotte Brontë was "Currer Bell"; Emily Brontë, "Ellis Bell"; and Anne Brontë, "Acton Bell."



AN UNCERTAIN ELEMENT AT WESTMINSTER: THE NEW LABOUR PARTY ON THE TERRACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Although, perhaps, at the moment, less in the public eye than the Irish Party, the Labour Party are a most important factor in the Parliamentary situation, and a decidedly uncertain element in the House. Our group shows (reading from left to right), top row: Tom Richards, J. A. Seddon, W. Thorne, J. O'Grady, J. E. Sutton, J. Pointer. Second row: W. Brace, A. H. Gill, H. Twist, W. T. Wilson, S. Walsh, G. J. Wardle, J. H. Thomas, W. Hudson. Third row: W. Johnson, H. S. Lindsey (Parliamentary Assistant), F. Hall, D. J. Shackleton, C. W. Bowerman, J. Ramsay MacDonald, J. Haslam, P. Snowden. Bottom row: J. G. Hancock, J. Hodge, F. W. Jowett, A. Wilkie, A. Henderson, G. H. Roberts, G. N. Barnes, J. Parker, C. Duncan, J. Keir Hardie, J. Williams, T. Glover.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY BARRATT.]



SHAKESPEARE.—THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

and Literature in the University of Nebraska, has once more laid students of Shakespeare's biography under important obligations. The painstaking industry and ingenuity of himself and his wife have brought to light in the wilderness of legal documents at the Public Record Office a hitherto unsuspected series of official papers connected with a lawsuit in which "Mr. William Shakespeare" was a chief witness. Dr. Wallace contributes a full account of his discovery to the March number of *Harper's Magazine*.

Since 1904 Dr. and Mrs. Wallace have devoted their vacations to a persistent search among the national archives for new notices of the great dramatist, and their strenuous efforts have already been well rewarded. Now the intrepid investigator discloses a suit in the Court of Requests, wherein "William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman," figures as a witness. The case was heard in May and June, 1612.

Small interest attaches to the topics of the dispute, which is a domestic quarrel among persons of little importance. Of Shakespeare in his professional or literary capacity no hint is given. It cannot be justly said of the discovery that it shows Shakespeare in touch with the things that really count about him. The business in which he is shown to take a hand is trivial; is, in his own phrase, "neither here nor there." But the documents include depositions to which the dramatist has attached his authentic signature; and thus Dr. Wallace has achieved the indisputable triumph of adding one more to the five already known autograph signatures of the great poet. The documents supply, too, the new fact that Shakespeare lodged, in the year 1604, at one time in a house in Silver Street, near Wood Street, in the City of London. It also appears that Shakespeare was in friendly intercourse with certain obscure City tradesmen of the Huguenot community, with whose acquaintance he has never before been credited.

The story, as presented in the interrogatories, depositions, orders, and decrees in the suit of 1612, is to the following effect: Christopher Montjoy, or Mountjoy, a Huguenot refugee, living in Silver Street, Wood Street, with a wife and only child, Mary, carried on there the business of a tiremaker. The occupation would seem to have combined the making of ladies' head-dresses with the work of milliner. In 1598 Mountjoy took as apprentice one Stephen Bellott, whose mother, a woman of Huguenot family, had married as a second husband an Englishman named Humphrey Fludd. Young Stephen Bellott proved an apt workman, and was much liked by his master and his master's family. The daughter, Mary Mountjoy, was attracted by her father's apprentice, and her parents approved a marriage between the couple. But Stephen Bellott was no ardent wooer, and some pressure had to be brought to bear on him to "effect" a match. According to the evidence, "one Mr. Shakespeare laye in the house" of the Mountjoys when their daughter's engagement was under discussion. The statement suggests that Shakespeare lodged at the time with the Mountjoys, or, at any rate, that he was then staying there. Both parents appealed to Mr. Shakespeare to use his persuasions with the young man. According to Shakespeare's evidence, Mrs. Mountjoy "did sollicit and entreat" him "to move and perswade" Stephen Bellott to marry her daughter, and "accordingly he did move and perswade" him thereunto.

The young man regarded the proposal in a sternly practical light. He asserts that he yielded on specific conditions—namely, that the young lady should receive from her father the sum of fifty pounds on her marriage, and the sum of two hundred pounds on her father's death, together with "certaine household stuff" of substantial value.

The marriage duly took place in the church at St. Olave's, in Silver Street, on Nov. 19, 1604. Within a year the married couple quitted the Mountjoys' roof and took lodgings not far off, in the inn of one George Wilkins, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre's, Cripplegate. There Stephen Bellott seems to have pursued his trade of tire-making. Towards the close of 1606 Mrs. Mountjoy died, and the relations between Stephen Bellott and his father-in-law were thenceforth strained. He complained that his wife's dowry was still unpaid and that the household stuff which Mountjoy had given his daughter was old and worthless. Mountjoy retorted by denying that he had ever made the alleged promises, with the result that, at Easter Term, 1612, Bellott brought the long quarrel to a head by instituting against his father-in-law, in the Court of Request, an action to compel him to carry out his alleged contract. The case occupied the Court for several days in May and June, 1612.

Shakespeare was a witness for the plaintiff at an early hearing. In the signed deposition dated May 11, 1612, he describes himself as "William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, gentleman, of the Age of xlvij yeares or thereabouts." His identity is thus unquestionable. Shakespeare deposed that he had known the plaintiff and defendant

for ten years; that he knew the plaintiff when servant to the defendant; that during the time of the plaintiff's service the plaintiff, to his knowledge, did "well and honestly behave himself," and that he judged him to be "a very good and industrious servant"; that the defendant "all the time" of the plaintiff's service showed him great good will and affection; that he had heard the defendant and his wife "divers and sundry

household stuff in dispute. Shakespeare was only examined on this one occasion, and although the plaintiff seems to have proposed to call him again, he made no second appearance. Various witnesses state that they had heard from Shakespeare's own lips various statements to the same effect as those to which he deposed. One witness, Daniel Nicholas, of Cripplegate, a son of a Lord Mayor of London, declared that at the plaintiff's request he visited Shakespeare, and learned from the dramatist's conversation that the promised dower was fifty pounds. Other evidence suggests that Bellott's marriage with Mary Mountjoy took place only on Shakespeare's distinct assurance that the fifty pounds would be paid by Mountjoy, and that Shakespeare, on his own showing, gave that assurance at Mountjoy's wish. In the event the Court referred the quarrel for settlement to the French Church of London.

Curious as the episode is, there is no possibility of deducing very much from it. Dr. Wallace claims that his revelations present Shakespeare as a man among men for the first time. Therein he seems to under-rate the significance of the documents illustrative of Shakespeare's career which have long been accessible at Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere. Shakespeare students will show no want of gratitude for the service Dr. Wallace has rendered them, if they find themselves unable altogether to acquiesce in the value which he himself sets on his latest discovery.

The following are points in Dr. Wallace's statement of the case which seem open to exception. Dr. Wallace assumes that Shakespeare lodged with the Mountjoys from 1598 to 1604, during the whole period of the apprenticeship of Stephen Bellott, the "honest young fellow," in whom the dramatist clearly took a friendly interest. All that Shakespeare himself says on the point is that he knew Bellott "during the tyme" of his "service" with Mountjoy; that it appeared to him that Mountjoy did "all the time" of Bellott's service with him "bear and show great good will and affection towards" him, and that he heard the defendant and his wife speak well of their apprentice at "divers and sundry tymes." Another witness, a female servant in Mountjoy's employ, spoke of "one Mr. Shakespeare that laye in the house" as acting the broker's part between Mountjoy and Bellott. But she throws no light on the length of Shakespeare's sojourn with the Mountjoys. It is on such insecure grounds that Dr. Wallace bases a contention that Silver Street was Shakespeare's chief London home. Dr. Wallace fancifully infers that Shakespeare gave the French herald in his play of "Henry V." the name of Montjoy because that was the appellation of his landlord. Holinshed's "Chronicle" supplied the dramatist with almost all his information of Henry the Fifth's campaign in France, and the French herald Montjoy, who finds repeated mention in Holinshed's pages is obviously the original of Shakespeare's character of the name, to the exclusion of everybody else.

Disputable, too, is Dr. Wallace's positive identification of George Wilkins, a witness in the case Bellott v. Mountjoy, with George Wilkins, the dramatic author, who is conjectured to have aided Shakespeare in his plays of "Pericles" and "Timon of Athens." All that we learn of the witness is that he was a victualler of St. Sepulchre's Parish (Cripplegate), that he was thirty-six years of age, and that in his inn Stephen Bellott and his wife occupied a room in 1605 on leaving Mountjoy's house. Little is known of the life of George Wilkins the dramatist beyond the fact that, in 1607 and 1608, he wrote plays, either alone or in collaboration with others, for Shakespeare's company. Some definite link between the playwright and the victualler is needed to establish their identity. The similarity of the common name proves nothing.

No very serious attention can be paid Dr. Wallace's conjecture that Milton knew Shakespeare by sight because that poet, who was born on December 9, 1608, lived in childhood in Bread Street, Cheapside, and Bread Street lies in the direct line of approach from Silver Street to the Globe Playhouse on Bankside. Dr. Wallace's evidence does not absolutely establish any connection between Shakespeare and Silver Street save in the year 1604. Even if the dramatist were in the habit of passing through Bread Street, as is quite possible, after Milton's birth, what can be safely based on the contingency?

It seems imprudent in Dr. Wallace to put any fanciful gloss on the results of his discovery. It is far better to leave the facts to speak for themselves.

Dr. Wallace's success suggests a final moral which, while it entitles him to unqualified congratulations, is not wholly creditable to the public authorities and literary students of the Mother Country. There is every ground for believing that the Public Record Office, in which Dr. Wallace has delved with such effect, conceals in its recesses many more such illustrations of Shakespeare's life and work as Dr. Wallace has amassed. No one man can conquer the whole field. The enlistment of a small army of workers in the public service is imperatively needed under official guidance if the inquiry is to be exhaustive. National self-respect and the call of patriotic duty demand that practical steps should be promptly taken to that end.

THE NEW SHAKESPEARE DISCOVERY.

BY SIDNEY LEE.

DR. Charles William Wallace, Associate Professor of English Language

and Literature in the University of Nebraska, has once more laid students of Shakespeare's biography under important obligations. The painstaking industry and ingenuity of himself and his wife have brought to light in the wilderness of legal documents at the Public Record Office a hitherto unsuspected series of official papers connected with a lawsuit in which "Mr. William Shakespeare" was a chief witness. Dr. Wallace contributes a full account of his discovery to the March number of *Harper's Magazine*.

Since 1904 Dr. and Mrs. Wallace have devoted their vacations to a persistent search among the national archives for new notices of the great dramatist, and their strenuous efforts have already been well rewarded. Now the intrepid investigator discloses a suit in the Court of Requests, wherein "William Shakespeare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman," figures as a witness. The case was heard in May and June, 1612.

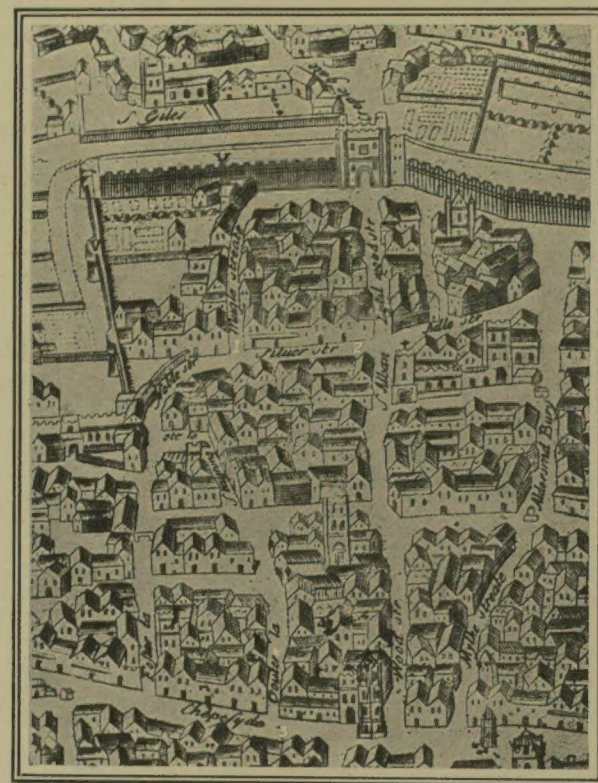
Small interest attaches to the topics of the dispute, which is a domestic quarrel among persons of little importance. Of Shakespeare in his professional or literary capacity no hint is given. It cannot be justly said of the discovery that it shows Shakespeare in touch with the things that really count about him. The business in which he is shown to take a hand is trivial; is, in his own phrase, "neither here nor there." But the documents include depositions to which the dramatist has attached his authentic signature; and thus Dr. Wallace has achieved the indisputable triumph of adding one more to the five already known autograph signatures of the great poet. The documents supply, too, the new fact that Shakespeare lodged, in the year 1604, at one time in a house in Silver Street, near Wood Street, in the City of London. It also appears that Shakespeare was in friendly intercourse with certain obscure City tradesmen of the Huguenot community, with whose acquaintance he has never before been credited.

The story, as presented in the interrogatories, depositions, orders, and decrees in the suit of 1612, is to the following effect: Christopher Montjoy, or Mountjoy, a Huguenot refugee, living in Silver Street, Wood Street, with a wife and only child, Mary, carried on there the business of a tiremaker. The occupation would seem to have combined the making of ladies' head-dresses with the work of milliner. In 1598 Mountjoy took as apprentice one Stephen Bellott, whose mother, a woman of Huguenot family, had married as a second husband an Englishman named Humphrey Fludd. Young Stephen Bellott proved an apt workman, and was much liked by his master and his master's family. The daughter, Mary Mountjoy, was attracted by her father's apprentice, and her parents approved a marriage between the couple. But Stephen Bellott was no ardent wooer, and some pressure had to be brought to bear on him to "effect" a match. According to the evidence, "one Mr. Shakespeare laye in the house" of the Mountjoys when their daughter's engagement was under discussion. The statement suggests that Shakespeare lodged at the time with the Mountjoys, or, at any rate, that he was then staying there. Both parents appealed to Mr. Shakespeare to use his persuasions with the young man. According to Shakespeare's evidence, Mrs. Mountjoy "did sollicit and entreat" him "to move and perswade" Stephen Bellott to marry her daughter, and "accordingly he did move and perswade" him thereunto.

The young man regarded the proposal in a sternly practical light. He asserts that he yielded on specific conditions—namely, that the young lady should receive from her father the sum of fifty pounds on her marriage, and the sum of two hundred pounds on her father's death, together with "certaine household stuff" of substantial value.

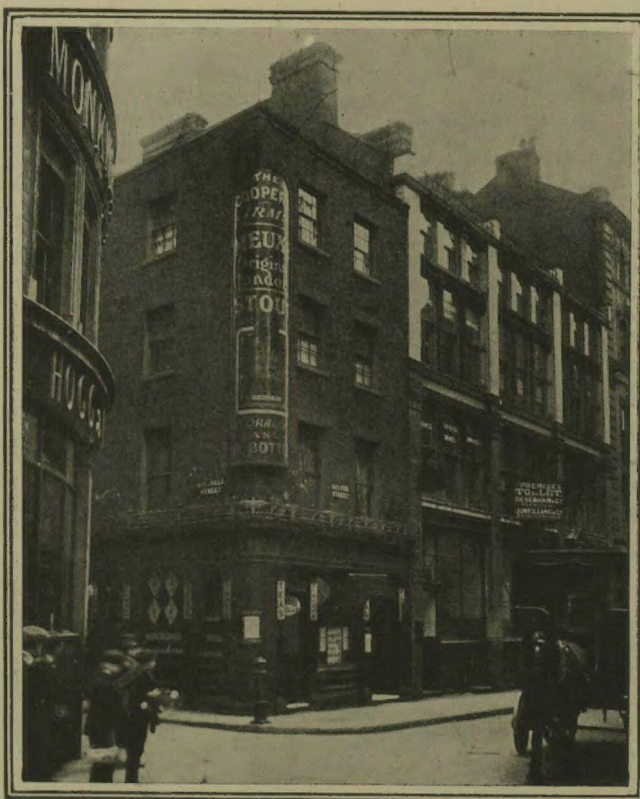
The marriage duly took place in the church at St. Olave's, in Silver Street, on Nov. 19, 1604. Within a year the married couple quitted the Mountjoys' roof and took lodgings not far off, in the inn of one George Wilkins, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre's, Cripplegate. There Stephen Bellott seems to have pursued his trade of tire-making. Towards the close of 1606 Mrs. Mountjoy died, and the relations between Stephen Bellott and his father-in-law were thenceforth strained. He complained that his wife's dowry was still unpaid and that the household stuff which Mountjoy had given his daughter was old and worthless. Mountjoy retorted by denying that he had ever made the alleged promises, with the result that, at Easter Term, 1612, Bellott brought the long quarrel to a head by instituting against his father-in-law, in the Court of Request, an action to compel him to carry out his alleged contract. The case occupied the Court for several days in May and June, 1612.

Shakespeare was a witness for the plaintiff at an early hearing. In the signed deposition dated May 11, 1612, he describes himself as "William Shakespeare of Stratford upon Avon in the county of Warwick, gentleman, of the Age of xlvij yeares or thereabouts." His identity is thus unquestionable. Shakespeare deposed that he had known the plaintiff and defendant



"SHOWING THE STREETS AND HOUSES IN SHAKESPEARE'S NEIGHBOURHOOD": AGGAS' MAP, 1560.

tymes" describe the plaintiff as "a very honest fellow"; that the defendant "made a motion unto" the plaintiff of marriage with his daughter Mary; that at the entreaty of the defendant's wife the witness did move and persuade the plaintiff to effect the marriage; that the defendant promised a marriage-portion with his daughter, but the witness could not remember the amount. The witness finally disclaimed knowledge of the two hundred pounds said to be promised the plaintiff by the defendant at his death; nor could he say anything respecting the



WHERE, ACCORDING TO DR. CHARLES WILLIAM WALLACE, SHAKESPEARE LODGED WITH THE MOUNTJOYS: THE CORNER OF SILVER STREET AND MONKWELL STREET (FORMERLY MUGGLE STREET), NOW OCCUPIED BY A PUBLIC-HOUSE.

In the course of his article in "Harper's," Dr. Wallace says: "Depositions in the present case enable us to locate the exact house where Shakespeare lived during his great days in London. It was the dwelling of Christopher Mountjoy, a French Huguenot... a house in Muggle Street and in Silver Street... Shakespeare lived in Mountjoy's house in 1604. This is told us by Joan Johnson, servant there, who speaks of him as 'one Mr. Shakespeare that laye in the house.'"



SHAKESPEARE.—THE FAMOUS BECKER DEATH-MASK, FOUND IN MAINZ.

“PERVERSE MANIPULATOR OF DISSONANCES,” OR “THE WHISTLER OF MUSIC”?



Photograph by Kester.

THE MOST-DISCUSSED COMPOSER OF THE DAY: RICHARD STRAUSS (WHOSE “ELEKTRA” HAS JUST BEEN PRODUCED AT COVENT GARDEN) WITH HIS WIFE AND HIS SON, FRANZ.

Richard Strauss, whose remarkable opera, “Elektra,” has set the musical world of London by the ears, does not, in his personal appearance and mode of life, suggest the violent innovator which some might fancy him to be—does not suggest that he is either the “perverse manipulator of dissonances” that his detractors would have him to be, or “the Whistler of music” that his admirers claim him to be. Tall, slight, and fair, he has a tranquil and thoughtful look, entirely unostentatious. He is remarkable for his punctual and businesslike habits and his dislike of all things Bohemian. He is a man of kindly humour and of simple taste. When staying at his little villa in the Bavarian Alps, he enjoys a smoke and a quiet game of cards in the meeting-room of the neighbouring village. Cycling and walking are among his favourite recreations, says the “Mail,” in a most interesting article. Dr. Strauss is a devoted father and husband. He himself was born in 1864, and in 1894 he married Fräulein Pauline de Ahna, who had sung the heroine’s part in his opera “Guntram,” and has since become famous for her rendering of his songs. It is an interesting fact that Dr. Strauss is now engaged in composing some light operas.

SCIENCE &



MADAME CURIE.
Discoverer (with Prof. Debierne) of Polonium, which is 5000 times rarer than Radium.

Mme. Curie, working with Professor Debierne, has isolated Polonium, and has shown that it has a far greater radio-activity than radium. To Sir William Ramsay, "Polonium" is "Radium F." He has said that it will not have a future, as in 147 days it is half gone. Radium is half gone in about 1750 years.

Photograph by L.E.A.

scientific aims and aspirations that there is scarcely a phase of our common life which of late days has not formed the subject of research. The relative values of foods, the action of alcohol, the part played by such food addenda as tea and coffee in the body's economy, and many other familiar topics have been studied with care and precision. Even the theme of what happens when we grow tired and weary does not lie outside the scope of the physiologist's researches.

It might seem an easy matter to account for fatigue. We might assume, apparently with legitimate liberty of thought, that when our living cells have discharged their functions for a certain period they require rest and repair. Tiredness could thus be regarded as a natural warning that the cycle of repose must, in the nature of things, alternate with the cycle of work. Living matter is not constructed to develop energy constantly and at an equal rate. Vital force, using the term in a general sense, in addition to being fed and offered the materials for renewal, demands rest that it may adequately accumulate a new store of energy. Thus fatigue marks the limit of vital work, and announces the necessity for repose and renewal of the living powers.

But it is characteristic of modern science that it is no longer content with generalities. In a way, what has just been declared of the reason why fatigue should appear at all explains the need for rest and restoration, depending as do these states on the constitution of the living body. There is, however, a habit of diving more deeply into the causes of things nowadays, and science strives to understand the exact mechanism

whereby the state of tiredness is actually induced. The first step on the way to understand what fatigue implies is found in a study of vital chemistry. The living cell is really a microscopic laboratory, in which the products it



AMBROISE PARE DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS.

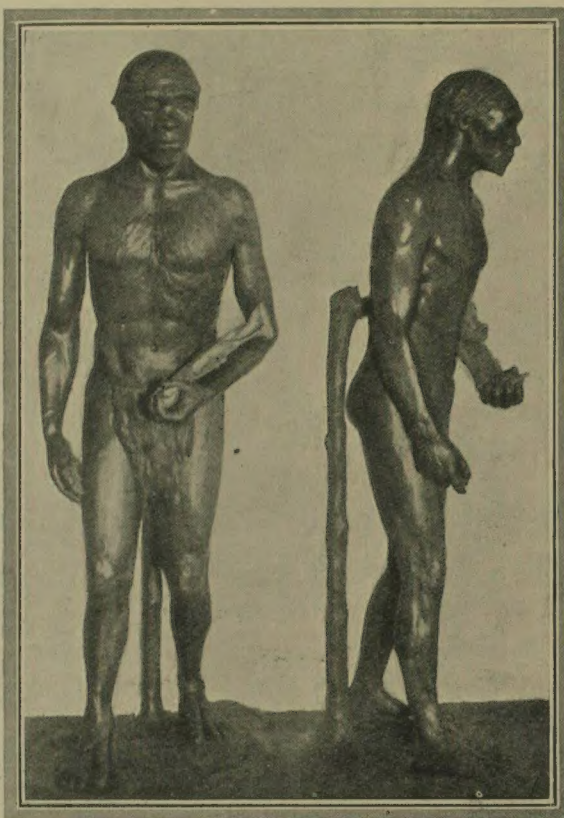
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE SCIENCE OF TIREDNESS.

It says much for the wide range of

have to be converted into sugars by digestion before they can be utilised by the living tissues.

It is a fixed axiom of both the living and inorganic state that all work implies wear-and-tear, and consequent waste. The body exhibits elaborate arrangements, seen in lungs, skin, kidneys,



THE MAN OF FROM ONE TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND YEARS AGO; AN INGENIOUS SCIENTIFIC RECONSTRUCTION.

Describing this restoration of Palaeolithic man, in the "American Journal of Science," Mr. Richard Swann Lull writes: "An attempt has recently been made by the writer to restore in plastic form the type of mankind dwelling in Europe during a portion of the Palaeolithic period, and variously known to science under the name of Homo primigenius, neanderthalensis, or mousteriensis. . . my conception of Homo primigenius is that of a man of low stature, standing only five feet three inches in height, but of great physical prowess, as indicated by the robustness of the limb-bones. . . In all probability the men of that day were much more hairy than the model would indicate, as they had little or no clothing, and the climate, during part of their racial career at least, was severe. . . This type dwelt in Europe before the last glacial period, estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000 years ago, and continued for a long period of time."

Reproduced from "The American Journal of Science," by Courtesy of the Editor.

NATURAL HISTORY.



M. EDOUARD BELIN.
Inventor of an apparatus for transmitting cinematograph pictures by telegraph.

M. Belin claims that the apparatus upon which he is at work will make it possible to telegraph a series of photographs so rapidly (in more or less the television manner) that a cinematograph reproduction may be given of an event photographed many miles away only a few minutes after the occurrence.

and liver, for getting rid of its waste products, and the true physical harmony of life really

represents a perfect balance being maintained between income received in the shape of food, work done through the energy developed therefrom, and waste duly excreted and removed. In the case of physical tiredness—not always easy to distinguish from brain-fag, the latter probably representing only a more subtle phase of the same condition—science refers the weariness of muscles to the production within their limits of a certain acid known as lactic acid, a substance represented familiarly in another aspect—in that which causes the souring of milk. Other waste products are given forth as the result of muscle-work. Carbonic acid gas is evolved, and this itself is a characteristic result of bodily wear-and-tear, being given off to the greatest extent by the lungs. We might reckon heat and mineral matters also among our waste materials, but it is on the acid that the gaze of the physiologist is chiefly bent when the question of tiredness is discussed.

Experimental evidence obtained from laboratory-work has confirmed the importance of glycogen as a muscle-food, and an accumulation of lactic acid as the physical cause of tiredness. Certain authorities are inclined to extend the outlook on muscles and their work to the brain itself. They argue that the weariness which the brain-cells experience is also due to the accumulation of lactic acid and carbonic acid gas. Furthermore, a theory of the causation of sleep has been founded on similar grounds. Brain-cells tired out desire rest, but the real condition which determines the need for sleep is regarded as represented by the excess of waste products in these wonderful living units of the nervous system. Possibly there is a kind of ebb and flow represented in this matter of tiredness, and in the temperature of the body when it has its waste products removed. The cyclic phases of life are recognised in other directions, and it



THE FORM ASSUMED BY THE LARYNX IN EMITTING A DEEP NOTE.

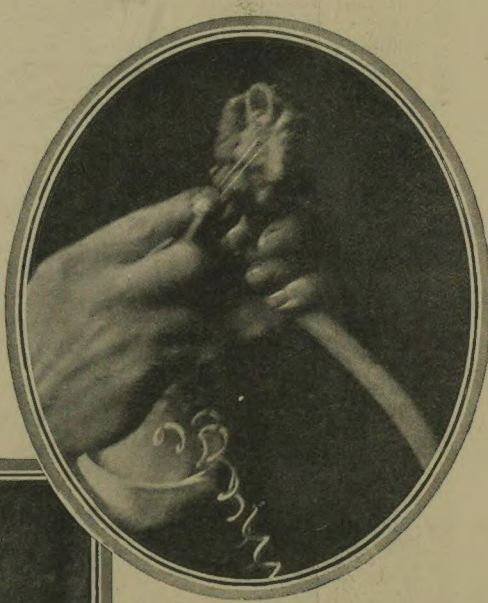
needs, offered as food, are changed and adapted to the wants of the bodily unit. Muscular work, for example, gives origin to heat, as we all know, and this heat is produced by a chemical action which is represented by the union of the oxygen gas we breathe into the blood with a substance which the muscle derives from the food and which is stored up within its limits. The food of the muscle—that is, the material on which it works, very much as the coal presents itself as the source of engine-power—is a starchy material, to which the name of "glycogen" has been given. This substance is derived from the starches and sugars we consume; hence these foods are spoken of as "energy-producers," and the starches



ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF THE VOICE: CAUSING A LARYNX TO EMIT NOTES.

"Dr. Marage has succeeded in demonstrating, by numerous experiments, that the voice results from an intermittent vibration of the larynx and the air within it, reinforced by the resonance of the mouth and other cavities situated above the larynx. In a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, Dr. Marage supplements this demonstration by proving that the larynx alone suffices for the production of these vibrations. . . The muscles of the larynx were stimulated by the current of a small induction coil, which was energised by a storage-battery, and the sounds emitted by the larynx were recorded by a phonograph. . . The larynx is a musical instrument which produces various notes by changing its form and dimensions."

Photos. Royer.



THE FORM ASSUMED BY THE LARYNX IN EMITTING A HIGH NOTE.

seems natural to suppose that the accumulation of lactic fluid in the tissues up to a certain point is a natural phase of health, just as its removal by the blood-stream and its excretion are actions which are similarly determined in their onset by natural laws.

It has even been suggested that we may, in due season, be provided with an elixir, derived from the body itself, which may be used to ward off fatigue. This view of matters, however, seems to imply an undue interference with processes which the healthy body itself supplies and inaugurates for the natural renewal of our energies. If we tamper too much with nature, we stand in danger of destroying the living machinery.—ANDREW WILSON

A SUNRISE AT THE NORTH POLE: AN ARCTIC PHENOMENON.

FROM A SKETCH BY DR. NANSEN.



CAUSED BY ATMOSPHERIC REFRACTION: THE RAYS OF THE SUN (STILL BELOW THE HORIZON) AS SEEN BY NANSEN
IN THE FAR NORTH.

Our Illustration is from a sketch made by Nansen in the Far North, and shows a most remarkable case of atmospheric refraction. As we have noted, the sun was still below the horizon at the time of the phenomenon. To quote the "Imperial": "When a ray of light passes from a rarer into a denser medium the refraction is *towards* the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is less than the angle of incidence. On the contrary, when a ray of light passes from a denser into a rarer medium, the refraction is *from* the perpendicular, or the angle of refraction is greater than the angle of incidence. . . . Astronomical or atmospheric refraction is the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction the heavenly bodies appear higher than they really are."

At the Sign of St. Paul's



MR. HUGH DE SELINCOURT,
Who e "Picturesque Oxford" will be illus-
trated in Colour by a Japanese Artist.



There, accused of sorcery by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, did perance in St. Paul's in a white sheet... about 1188.



MR. TIGHE HOPKINS,
Whose new Book, "The Women Napoleon
Loved," is Announced.

ANDREW LANG ON THE STORY OF AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE.

OUR lovers this week are a pretty pair, Aucassin and Nicolette. The prettiest picture of them that I have seen is in the etched frontispiece, by Mr. Jacob Hood, of the first edition of my translation of the old French *cante-fable*, in alternate prose and verse, about the lovers.

The student who wants to know all that is known on these lovers must read M. Bourdillon's "Aucassin and Nicolette," with both the French original and a translation, and with learned notes and essays. My own version was written rapidly in summer gardens, by the command of Mr. Russell Lowell, the American scholar and Ambassador. I do not think that, if M. Bourdillon's rendering differs in sense from mine, the reader will be wise if he follows me.

The trifle has appeared in I know not how many English editions, including a beauty in Black Letter, and has been duly pirated in America. But for Mr. Pater, who wrote excellently on Aucassin in his first book, "Studies of the Renaissance," I doubt whether we should ever have heard of these true lovers. No copy of the story, in French or English, is accessible to me as I write; I must speak from memory.

Aucassin was the son of the Lord of Beaucaire, near Tarascon, celebrated for the heroic Lattarin. He was beautiful, brave, and young, and in love

down from the window, and walked across the grass, the daisies lying on her feet that were more white than they, and spoke to Aucassin in his dungeon. Her hair was yellow, her eyes grey, and was not this strange in a Moorish lass?

why he wept and made moan. Aucassin said that he had lost a favourite dog, whereon the rude hind mocked. He had lost his master's cows, and would be ruined and turned out of house and home if he did not recover them.

So Aucassin rode at adventure, and in the moonlight came to a little hut built of green boughs and flowers. He had fallen from his horse and dislocated his shoulder, but something told him that Nicolette was not far away. So he sang a song of his love, and she heard him and came forth from her bower and embraced Aucassin, and so wrought with her fair white hands that she healed his hurt, and there was between them the greatest joy that might be. For Aucassin was a true lover, and had said that, were

he to lose his soul for it, he would be true to Nicolette. To heaven he would not go, for thither wend old nuns and old monks in clouted frocks; but to hell go great barons and fair ladies that have lovers two or three, and thither go cloth-of-gold and the pride of this world. However, we may hope that Aucassin went to the Paradise of True Lovers.

He and Nicolette wander till they find a ship, and thence drift to the bulesque land of Torelore, where the King goes to bed when the Queen has a baby (the custom called the *Couvade*), and battles are fought with apples



MR. W. J. LOCKE,
Whose new Novel, "Simon the Jester," is
Announced for the early Summer.

Notable Authors of the Moment.



MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN,
Who has Compiled a new Directory of Lon-
don Society, to be called "The Green Book."



MR. BERNARD CAPES,
Who has Published a new Story called
"Why Did He Do It?"



SIR H. H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Who is Publishing a new Book, "The Negro
in the New World."



MISS MAY CROMMELIN,
Who has Published a new Novel called "Lovers on the Green."



MR. EDEN PHILLIPS,
Who has Published another Dartmoor Novel,
"The Thief of Virtue."



DR. J. H. MOULTON,
Collaborating with Mr. A. W. Greenup in a new
Issue of the New Testament—Revised Version.



THE REV. A. JESSOP, D.D.,
Who is Issuing a new Edition of his Book,
"Before the Great Pillage."

with Nicolette, a paynim captive, fortunately converted. So much in love was Aucassin that when war, great and terrible, was waged against his father (that frowned on his passion) Aucassin sat idle as Achilles. But, on promise that he might speak with Nicolette and take one kiss, he armed and mounted, and rode through the hostile ranks like a man fighting in a dream, cleaving shields and helmets, and making slaughter like Roland or Oliver. But it was of no avail! Aucassin was lodged in prison, Nicolette was locked into an upper chamber. But in the moonlit night she made a rope of her sheets, let herself

So the lovers spoke through the arrow-shot hole, arguing very wisely as to which loved the other best, Aucassin pleading that woman's love was a light thing, but man's in his heart deep-rooted. Then came past the guard, and Nicolette hid in the shadow of a buttress, and so fled with her bare feet, and climbed the city wall, dropped into the fosse, and escaped to the forest, where were wild beasts many and beasts serpentine.

Then Aucassin was released, but he was dying for love, and rode out alone, in a dream. Then he met boys herding their flocks and singing, and asked for news of a damsel fairer than a fairy. The boys were rude; they had seen a damsel fairer than a fairy, but they would give no information. Then Aucassin rode on, and met a sturdy hind, who asked him

and its pretty fever, is above critical praise. In all that delightful literature of old France there is nothing so strange and rare as "Aucassin et Nicolette."

GREAT LOVE-STORIES: No. VIII.—AUCASSIN AND NICOLETE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



“JOURNEYS END IN LOVERS MEETING”: AUCASSIN'S SONG DISCOVERS NICOLETE.

“So Aucassin rode at adventure in the moonlight. . . . Something told him that Nicolette was not far away. So he sang a song of his love, and she heard him and came forth from her bower and embraced Aucassin, and so wrought with her fair white hands that she healed his hurt, and there was between them the greatest joy that might be. For Aucassin was a true lover, and had said that, were he to lose his soul for it, he would be true to Nicolette.”—(SEE “AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL’S.”)

ART & MUSIC &

THE DRAMA



MR. HENRY JAMES,
Whose new Play, "The Outcry," will be Produced.
Photo. H. Walter Barnett.



MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JULIUS THE SECOND IN THE ISTINE CHAPEL



SIR A. W. PINERO,
Three of whose Plays will be Revived.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



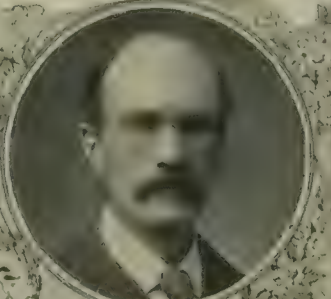
MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY,
Whose new Plays, "Justice," and "The
Eldest Son," will be Produced.
Photo. Marie Leon.



MR. JOHN MASEFIELD,
Whose new Play will be Produced.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



MR. BERNARD SHAW,
Whose new Play, "Misalliance," has been
Produced.
Photo. Marie Leon.



PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY,
Whose Translation of the "Iphigenia in
Tauris" of Euripides will be Produced.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



MR. CHARLES FROHMAN,
Who is Responsible for the Repertory
Theatre (The Duke of York's).

MUSIC.

THE musical interest of the past few days has been well-nigh continuous, but the production of the "Elektra" is the event of first importance, and claims the space available here to the exclusion of everything else. That the opera will give rise to bitter controversy is undoubted; that it will hold the British opera-goer for long is unlikely; but that it is one of the most significant utterances of modern times is certain. "Elektra" is almost void of melody; the music is full of dissonance; it seems to be written without reference to any keys and with little or no attempt at sustained rhythmic utterance. Yet there are moments of supreme beauty; the

first coming when Elektra appeals to her dead father; then again when Chrysothemis makes her appearance; later when Elektra tells her sister of the joys that await her when vengeance is satisfied; the last when Orestes and Elektra meet. All these scenes have been set to characteristic Strauss music, the first even boasting a certain measure of comparative simplicity. The rest is realism of the most daring type: it is as vivid, and in a sense as true, as certain latter-day French art, to which it bears a resemblance that might be explained, or at least suggested, did space permit.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the tragedy of Agamemnon's murder belongs to a world that knew nothing of modern music, and it could not be expressed on the stage in terms of simple harmony, orthodox key-changes, and inflexible rhythms. The Hoffmannsthal version of the story is crude and brutal. Of the figures on the Strauss canvas only one, Chrysothemis, is really human. Elektra, at best, is no longer sane: she is wholly possessed by the lust of vengeance; it breaks upon her thoughts of her father, upon her love for sister and brother, it breaks out in the presence of Klytemnestra in fashion that is frankly horrible. Strauss has flinched from nothing: just as he expresses unbridled lust in Salome, he expresses the unbridled craving for vengeance in Elektra. Strong foils to this overmastering passion are the varying terrors of Klytemnestra and Chrysothemis. The atmosphere in the orchestra and on the stage is over-charged with horror; one feels the

essential quality of the inevitable that belongs to Greek tragedy.

Artistically the triumph of the composer is supreme; his mastery over sound is unapproached by any master of music, but this does not make "Elektra" as an opera a whit less offensive to those who believe that an art-form must be beautiful. Yet in less honest hands the tragedy must have stood on a lower plane, though it might have soothed or stimulated an audience in fashion that Strauss would despise. He has offered to the world the strongest fare that the opera-house has ever seen; he has set out tragedy in a form that brings its essence to the heart

and the brain, even though it shocks both. Only a man of genius could have done as much, only a man in the front rank could have secured a hearing for the work when written. He has expressed in sound many of the emotions that are not communicable in words, even though those who write or utter them are born exponents of tragedy.

Of the performance at Covent Garden much may be praised. The Elektra of Mme. Edyth Walker and the Klytemnestra of Frau von Mildenburg are the work of supremely great artists. The sounds they utter seem to have all the quality of spontaneity; there was no moment in the performance when they appeared to be playing a part or uttering sounds that had demanded the closest rehearsal for their adequate expression. The Chrysothemis of Miss Frances Rose was worthy to

rank with the Elektra and Klytemnestra. In the orchestra such coherence as belongs to a score that stands alone in the world was finely expressed; the various "Elektra" motives could be disentangled and followed at a first hearing, and there were many moments when the absolute expression in sound of the emotion swaying the characters on the stage came with the force of a revelation. Even those to whom the art of Strauss is anathema may well have felt that they were face to face with a masterpiece; that, whether stimulating or revolting, such an art-work stands alone; that, as far as the composer is concerned, none but himself can be his parallel.



Photo. Lallie Charles.

A DAUGHTER OF SIR HERBERT TREE ON THE OPERATIC STAGE: MISS VIOLA TREE, WHO APPEARED LAST WEEK AS IPHIGENIA, IN GLUCK'S "IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS" (AT HIS MAJESTY'S), AND THIS WEEK, GAVE HER FIRST VOCAL RECITAL (AT THE BECHSTEIN HALL).

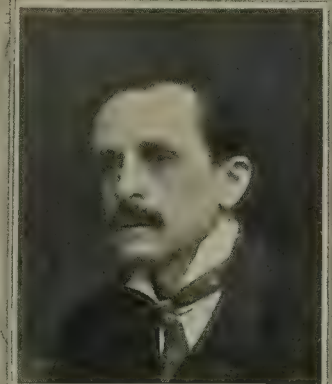
It will be recalled that Miss Viola Tree began her professional career as actress, and played a number of parts with success. She has now determined to devote herself to the operatic stage and the concert platform. Judging by the criticisms on her rendering of Iphigenia, it would appear that she has made a wise choice.



MR. GRANVILLE BARKER,
Whose new Play, "The Madras House," will be Produced.
Photo. Reginald Haines.



MR. W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM,
Whose new Play will be Produced.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



MR. J. M. BARRIE,
Whose two new One-Act Plays will be Produced.
Photo. Beresford.



MR. HADDON CHAMBERS,
Whose Play, "The Tyranny of Tears," will be Revived.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN,
Part-Author of "Prunella," which will be Revived.
Photo. Bassano.

THE REPERTORY THEATRE (THE DUKE OF YORK'S): PEOPLE PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH ITS FORTUNES.

THE REPERTORY THEATRE THE DUKE OF YORK'S: PEOPLE PROMINENTLY CONNECTED WITH ITS FORTUNES.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXV.: MISS EDYTH WALKER AS ELEKTRA IN RICHARD STRAUSS'S "ELEKTRA."

Miss Edyth Walker, whose rendering of the most trying rôle of Elektra in Richard Strauss's opera has called forth so much praise, is an American. At seventeen she was singing in a church choir. Later, she became a public-school teacher. It was then that an American millionaire, attracted by her voice, generously placed £200 at her disposal that she might be well trained. She began her career as professional vocalist as a contralto. She turned soprano at the suggestion of the Kaiser, who heard her in Berlin. It will be recalled that she made a memorable appearance here, as Isolde two years ago. Some idea of the exacting nature of the work Richard Strauss asks his Elektra to do may be gained from the fact that Mme. Mazarin, who played the part in the United States, fainted after the first performance, and stated that she expected to faint after every performance, adding, "It is worth it."

LITERATURE



BANANA STEMS AS STOCKS—VOLUNTARY AND PORTABLE: A PENANCE TO KEEP OFF A GHOST.

"They informed me that they were brother and sister, and that yesterday their sister Betti had died of 'nuts' (glands) . . . That the dead woman's spirit might not return to earth to trouble them and perhaps even take their lives, they had gone into stock that morning and would remain stocked until sunset."



A ROMAN BOOKSHOP

A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone.

In applying to himself the lines from "The Mikado" stating that "His taste exact for faultless fact amounts to a disease,"

improvement has been not only political, social, and commercial, but, thanks to the discoveries of Sir Patrick Manson and other scientists connected with the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, who are making war on the mosquito, which is the cause of malaria and other tropical fevers, much of the

danger to health of residence on the West African coast can be dispelled or appreciably lessened. Before the establishment of the British Protectorate, the Hinterland of Sierra

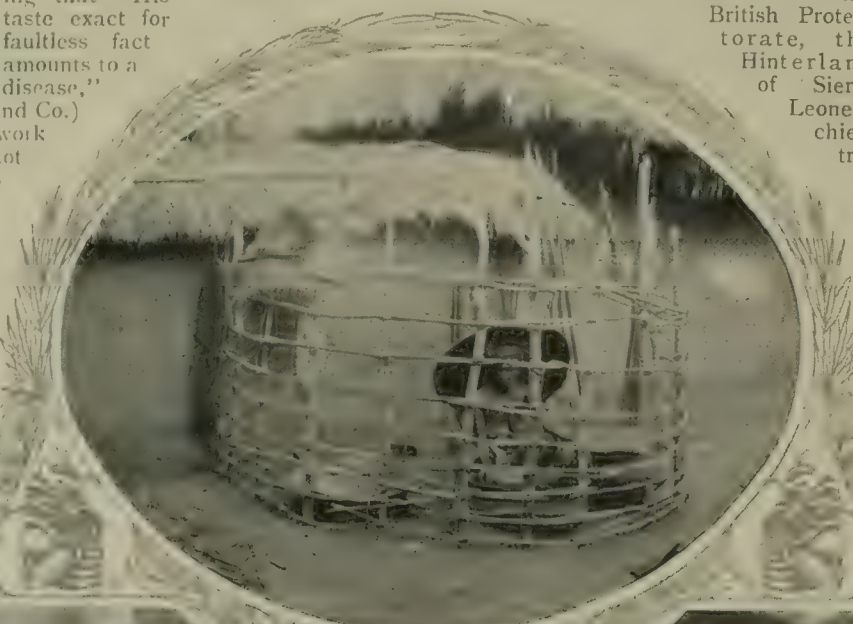


AN UNPOPULAR FORM OF TRANSPORT: STEEL CASKS FOR CARRYING PRODUCE ON ROADS.

"There are the revolving steel casks the Government has introduced for work on their feeder-roads. They are in two sizes, the larger for taking 700 lb., the smaller 300, and are hired to the public at 4/- and 2/6 for one trip. . . . The Mendi objects to transporting produce otherwise than on his back or head."

the author of "A Transformed Colony" (Seeley and Co.) strikes what is, perhaps, the keynote of his work and the secret of its engrossing interest. He not only has a taste for fact, but he has at command a vast store of facts connected with his subject, the result of long experience, together with a lucid and unaffected manner of narrating them. In its clearness of vision, particularity of detail, and absence of rhetoric, his literary style recalls to some extent—and *mutatis mutandis*, of course—the style of "Robinson Crusoe." But, whereas Defoe was describing things that he only imagined, Mr. Alldridge describes things that he has actually seen. It was in 1871 that he first landed in Sierra Leone, and he has since spent a very large part of his life in that colony. "As Travelling Commissioner," he

Leone was the prey of slave-dealers and despotic chiefs. Continual wars took place between one tribe and another, and their villages were usually fenced about with huge stockades like that shown in our illustration. Now, however, since the *Pax Britannica* has been established, slave-dealing abolished, and the chiefs deprived of the power of life and death, the natives and the settlers are able to live in peace and security. A railway has been constructed for some two hundred miles inland, and trade is in a progressive condition. Mr. Alldridge's book is illustrated by a large number of delightful photographs of native life and customs, about which he has a great deal to tell that will be of the deepest interest to the student of folklore. This remark applies especially



A NATIVE INDUSTRY: IN CHARGE OF INDIGO DYE-POTS.

The public indigo dye-pots of a town are in charge of some of the principal women, whose duty it is to guard and replenish them.

A TRANSFORMED COLONY: SIERRA LEONE.

The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. T. F. Alldridge's book, "A Transformed Colony: Sierra Leone, As It Was, and As It Is," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co.



A BUNDU CEREMONY: BUNDU "DEVILS" WAITING TO RECEIVE PRESENTS FROM THE HUSBANDS-SELECT OF BUNDU INITIATES.

The Bundu is a secret society for women and girls. They retire for some months into the bush and are initiated into secret rites. The girls are then restored to ordinary life with much ceremony. Officials of the order, women called Bundu "devils," receive presents from the husbands-elect of betrothed girls. The "devils" are the figures on the left in fibrous dresses with palm-leaf mats unrolled before them.

tells us, "I had to do pioneer work in opening up and in mapping out the far distant and then unknown parts of the Hinterland; and on behalf of the Government I made many treaties with the paramount chiefs. For some years I was the only white man known in the Upper Mendi country, and am still, I believe, the only European official who has travelled round the entire area of what is now the Protectorate." Having recently returned from a tour round the country, during which he retraced the steps of his earlier journeys, the main burden of his criticism is a paean of praise and admiring wonder at the great improvements that have taken place in Sierra Leone during the last three or four decades under British rule. The



THE WOODEN WALLS OF MENDILAND: ONE OF THE WAR-FENCES WHICH FORMERLY SURROUNDED MOST OF THE TOWNS.

"In 1892, at the time of the Sola war . . . Pendembu consisted of three towns each surrounded by dense war-fences. These towns were mere collections of squalid native huts . . . the dread of the Sola war-boys pressed heavily upon the people. . . . On my recent visit all was changed. The squalid huts with their barbaric war-fences had given place to a town with a fine open quadrangle containing some of the best native houses in the country."

AFTER BEING "MEDICINALLY WASHED": THE BELLE OF THE BUNDU HOLDING THE HAND OF HER HUSBAND-SELECT.

On entering the Bundu each novice is whitened over with a clay wash, which, when she leaves, is "medicinally washed off." On this occasion "the girls, attended by a host of people, paraded the town, the 'belle' sitting upright in a canopied hammock in modern attire, and wearing a large white straw hat over her bright silk handkerchief."

to the chapters on the peculiar marriage customs of the Mendis (the chief native tribe), their superstitions, and the secret societies known as the Poro (for men and boys) and the Bundu (for women and girls), with their strange rites performed in the depths of the forest, and their elaborate ceremonies in preparation for the married state. These old customs, however, are likely to die out in time, along with fetish-worship and other superstitions, for the leaven of education is beginning to spread amongst the native tribes. Mr. Alldridge was much impressed by the intelligence of some native boys under a British teacher, and, as he points out, there will be "a wonderful transformation in the country when these boys become, in their turn, paramount chiefs."

THE TOP-HAT AS A SIGN OF CHIEFTAINCY IN SIERRA LEONE.

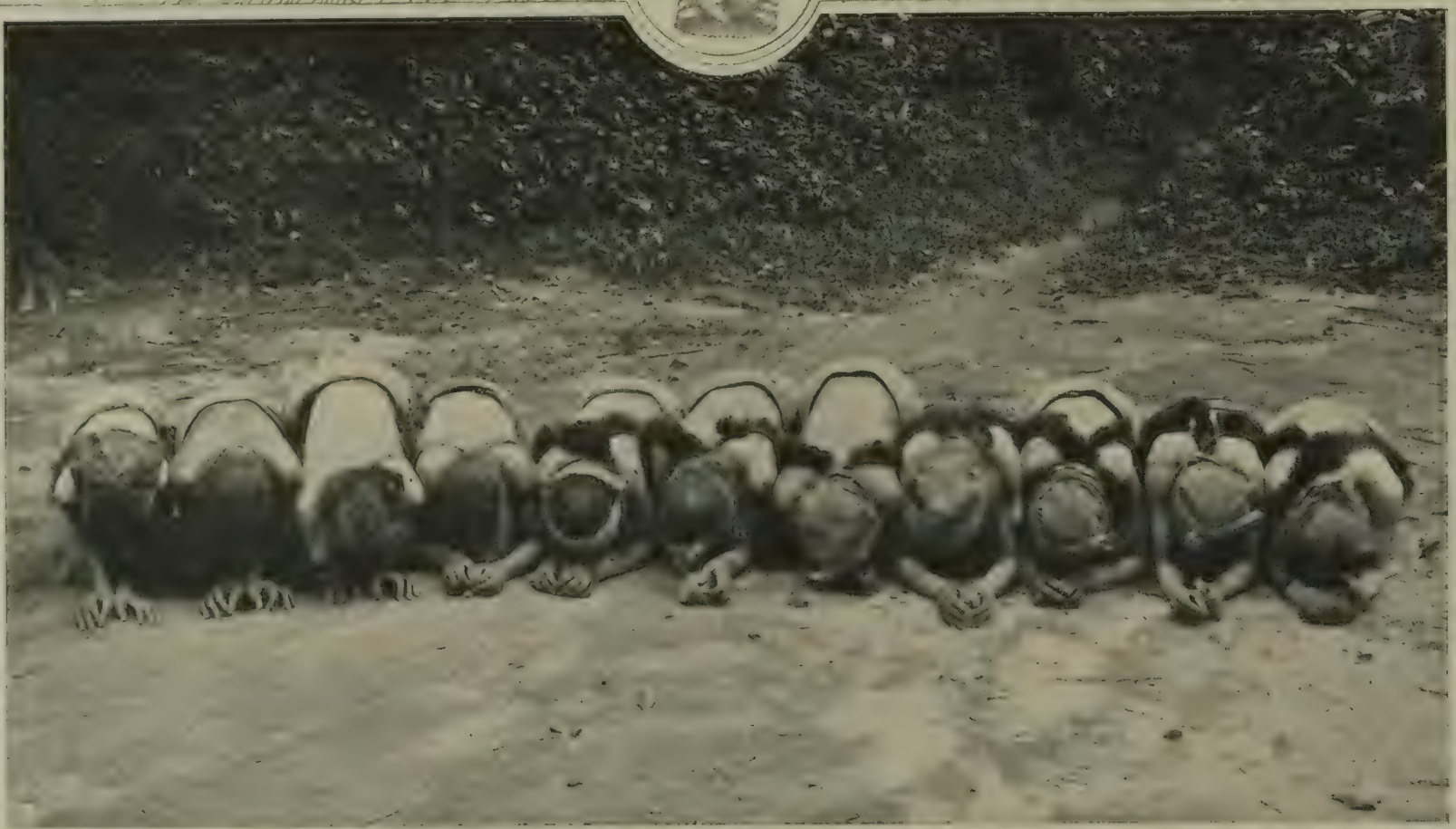
THE CIVILISED MAN'S HEAD-DRESS AS A SYMBOL OF SOVEREIGNTY FOR WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN RULERS.

WEARING HIS ROYAL TOP-HAT:
THE CORONATION OF THE SOKONG OF IMPERRI.THE TOP-HAT AS A SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY FOR QUEENS AS WELL AS KINGS:
QUEEN MESSI OF MASSA ATTENDING A POLITICAL MEETING.

Among the native tribes of Sierra Leone, the top-hat is used as a symbol of royalty or chieftaincy both for men and women rulers. Of the upper photograph on this page, which represents the coronation of the Sokong of Imperrri in the Sherbro country, Mr. Alldridge writes: "I was able to photograph the scene just after the chief was 'pulled' from the Poro bush. The coronation was presided over by the Bai Sherbro, the paramount chief, the suzerain of the whole Sherbro country. At an important ceremony such as this, the adjoining countries provide a Tasso, who is the head of the Poro order. On this occasion there were four. . . . They are regarded with an awe that reaches the extreme limits even of fetish reverence and dread. They will be noticed in the picture by their enormous head-covering, on which the skulls of their predecessors repose, and they never know whether their own skulls may not some day occupy the same position. . . . The Sokong-elect is seen in the centre of the group sitting down, and dressed in a white robe, holding in his left hand a long cow's tail drooping over his shoulder; around his head is a white cloth, upon which is placed a silk top-hat, the emblem of paramount chieftaincy. To the left of him—looking at the picture—also attired in white, sits his 'Lavari,' or speaker. In the centre, standing [behind them] is the Bai Sherbro—Banna Lewis. This photograph is of more than usual interest from the part which these three people took in the native rising in 1898. . . . Not one of them is alive to-day; the Sokong and his 'Lavari' have suffered the full penalty of the law. The Bai was deported to the Gold Coast, where he died." The lower picture, which represents Queen Messi, of Massa, Sherbro, attending a political meeting in state, shows that the top-hat is used as an emblem of sovereignty for women as well as men rulers.

CONVENTUAL RETREATS IN THE EQUATORIAL BUSH.

A WEST AFRICAN SECRET SOCIETY FOR WOMEN: THE BUNDU ORDER IN MENDILAND, SIERRA LEONE.



1. THE HERALD, OR CRIER, OF A PORO MEETING: THE LAKA AND HIS RETINUE.

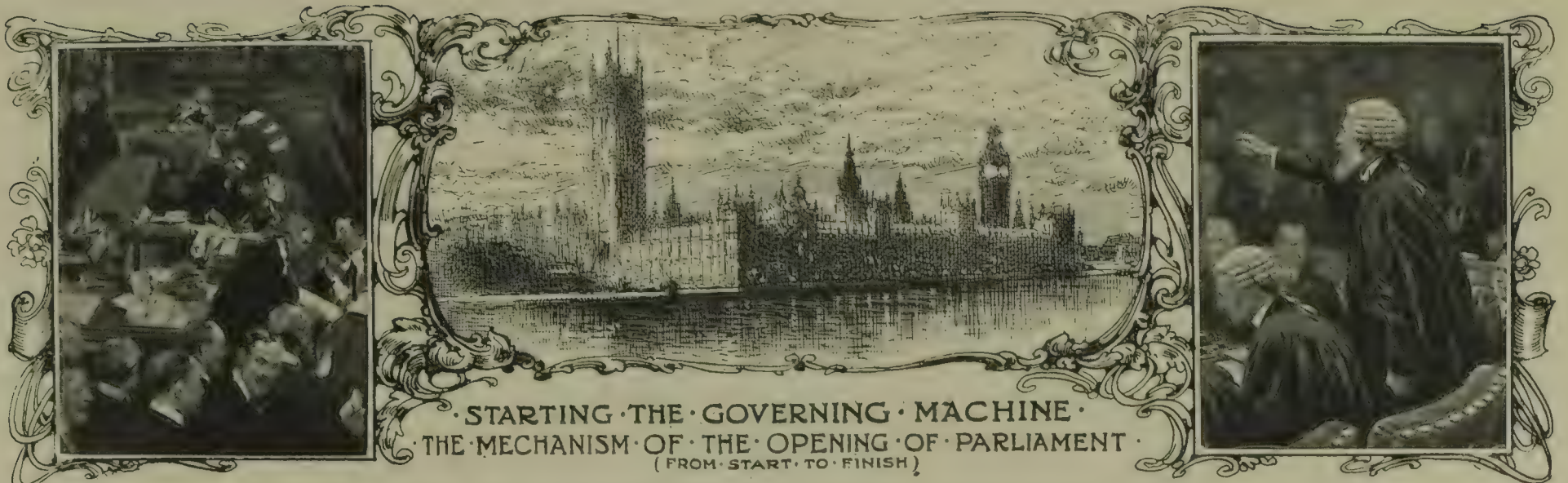
3. THE STRIPED CLAY-WASH ON THE BACKS OF BUNDU GIRLS: PROSTRATE INITIATES SINGING THEIR MORNING AND EVENING HYMNS.

4. DECKED WITH THE FETISHES OF THEIR SECRET ORDER: BUNDU INITIATES.

2. BUNDU GIRLS AFTER THE "MEDICINAL WASHING"—OLD STYLE AND NEW.

5. A DRESS MADE TO HIDE THE SKIN COMPLETELY: TWO BUNDU "DEVILS."

Mr. T. J. Alldridge gives a deeply interesting account of the native secret societies for men and women in Mendiland, known respectively as the Poro and the Bundu. Both these societies hold retreats in the bush, during which novices are initiated into the mysteries, and strange rites are performed. Illustration No. 1 represents the "laka," "a messenger who summons the people together when a Poro begins," and makes announcements by rushing round the place attended by about fifty of his retainers. In Illustration No. 2, the two side figures represent the old style of costume worn by girls who have emerged from retreat; the central figure shows the modern style. Illustrations 3 and 4 show a number of Bundu girls who were brought out from their retreat to be photographed. "The chief adornments," writes Mr. Alldridge, "were the fetishes peculiar to the order consisting of several ropes of country-cane, cut into pipe-shaped beads . . . while around one shoulder were strings of plaited palm-fibre . . . and from the other shoulder three short rows of seeds bored and filled with a 'medicine' of the Bundu order. . . . This long row of young girls prostrated themselves upon the ground . . . and in that position they sang their morning and evening hymns in the Mendi language. . . . The bodies of these girls, after being covered by a thin washing of clay, are striped by the fingers of a duenna or initiate being drawn over them while the mixture is wet." The Bundu "devils," as seen in Illustration 5, are officials of the order who conduct the ceremonies. "Their costumes are of fibre: masks conceal their faces, and continuations of country-woven cloth cover their legs and feet, modernised frequently by boots or tan-coloured shoes, for no part of their skin must be seen."



A PRELIMINARY TO SITTING AND VOTING, THE NEGLECT OF WHICH PLACES THE DELINQUENT IN DANGER OF SEVERE PAINS AND PENALTIES: PEERS TAKING THE OATH.

Any member of either the House of Commons or the House of Lords who sits and votes without having taken the oath is liable to incur severe penalties and disabilities. Should, however, the neglect be due to inadvertence, accident, or haste, it is customary to pass an Act of Indemnity where a Peer is concerned. In the case of a member of the House of Commons, it is necessary to move a new writ.

the scene an air of freshness; but there is not on this occasion, as on most similar occasions, a new Government. The occupants of the Treasury Bench are the same statesmen who sat on it at the beginning of the late Parliament, although they have a new head, and some of the younger Ministers have sprung into high posts. Special interest is given to this new Parliament by the equality of the leading parties, the greatness of the issues before it, and the uncertainty as to its fate. "Three months or three years" is declared to be the alternative. Perhaps we should be safer in saying that it may disappear in six months, and that it is not likely to last longer than two years.

On the opening day, when old members patronise the new, and when new members take seats with so much pride and solemnity, the first duty is the election of the Speaker. There has been no contest for the chair since 1895, when Mr. Gully was nominated on the one side and Sir Matthew White Ridley on the other. As a rule, indeed, the former Speaker is re-elected until he retires with a peerage. First of all, the Commons are summoned to the House of Lords. There the Commissioners, in their robes of scarlet and ermine, with cocked hats, sit on a bench in front of the throne. The Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Sovereign, announces that, as soon as the members of both Houses shall be sworn, "the causes of his Majesty calling this Parliament together will be declared to you." On their return to their own Chamber, the Commons proceed to elect a Speaker.

The candidate (on this occasion Mr. J. W. Lowther) is found sitting at, or near, the corner of the second or third bench on his own side. He is, for the time, an ordinary member, just like other members, and attired like them. His election is proposed and seconded by two Parliamentarians of experience. There being no one in the chair, the Clerk of the Commons (Sir Courtenay Ilbert) points silently, with outstretched finger, to the member who is to address the House. The candidate, being duly recommended by his mover and seconder, submits himself to the will and judgment of the House, and, his election being confirmed by its cheers, he is conducted to the chair by his two sponsors, who lead him down the gangway and along by the Ministerial side of the table. Then he is congratulated on his election by the leaders of parties, who express confidence in his impartiality. No Speaker in modern times has exercised more authority than Mr. Lowther or has been more readily obeyed and better liked. And never has there been less friction than during his term in the chair. Mr. Lowther's sense of humour is invaluable.

On the second day, the Commons are again summoned by Black Rod to the Gilded Chamber. The Speaker is now in Court attire—cutaway coat, knee-breeches, and silk stockings, and shoes, with a small bob-wig, but without a gown; and as they proceed across the lobbies, the Serjeant-at-Arms carries the mace

THE opening of a new Parliament is a dignified and interesting spectacle. New members contribute to

like an infant across his arm, a position indicating that the Speaker-elect is not yet invested with authority. It is necessary that his appointment receive the approval of the Sovereign. The Speaker-

front of the throne, he announces that the choice of the Commons has fallen upon him, and he submits himself with all humility for his Majesty's gracious approbation.

THE COMMONS PROCEEDING TO THE ELECTION OF THEIR SPEAKER: THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE SILENTLY INDICATING THE PROPOSER OF THE SPEAKER BY POINTING TO HIM.

where they have heard the Royal Commission read, proceed to the election of their Speaker. The Clerk of the House rises, silently points to the proposer of the Speaker, and takes his seat again. Then the member whose pleasant duty it is to act proposes to the House some other member then present, and moves that he "do take the chair of this House as Speaker."

This is pronounced by the Lord Chancellor, who declares that the King most readily approves and confirms his election. Thereupon the Speaker, on behalf of the Commons, makes claim to "all their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges." It is a sturdy claim which cannot be resisted. So the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Sovereign, most readily confirms all the rights and privileges "which had ever been granted to or conferred upon the Commons by any of his royal predecessors."

The Speaker returns to the House of Commons with full authority, and the mace is now borne shoulder-high by the Serjeant-at-Arms, as a symbol that the election of the first Commoner has been ratified by the King. For a minute or two the Speaker disappears. When he re-enters the House he wears his long robe of office and his full-bottomed wig. He reports that the King has been pleased to approve of the choice of himself by the Commons, and again he thanks them for their confidence. Then he takes the oath, standing at the chair, and his transformation from an ordinary member into the august Speaker is complete.

Swearing-in proceeds in both Houses. Ministers and ex-Ministers and Privy Councillors usually lead the way in the House of Commons. They take the oath in groups, clustered together at the end of the table with a copy of the New Testament in their hands. It is administered by one of the clerks; then the newly sworn-in member signs the roll, and is introduced by the chief clerk to the Speaker, who may know him too well already. The oath-taking goes on for a few hours during several days. Members drop in when they come to town, or when they have an hour to spare from business or pleasure.

All being ready for a new Parliament, the session is opened, as it was on Monday, with the ceremonies and the debates that take place when the Houses meet each year. There is the State ceremony in the House of Lords, when his Majesty reads from the throne the Speech which has been prepared by his Ministers. This year it was of peculiar significance on account of the quarrel between the two Houses, and the controversy as to what his Majesty himself might be advised to do. The opening debate has been very important as an indication of the positions of parties. Peeresses not only attend at the State ceremony, but return to the House of Lords in the afternoon and sit in the side galleries to hear the speeches. A quaint, picturesque feature of the scene in each Chamber is the appearance of the mover and seconder of the Address in reply to the King's Speech. They wear uniform or Court dress. Mr. Fenwick on one occasion departed from this custom, but it has been observed by others; and in the House of Commons, especially, members chosen for the function look self-conscious and shy in their unusual attire, with a sword at their side. They are, however, the heroes of an hour.



THE QUEEN ROBING FOR A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen assumes her full Parliamentary robes on reaching the Palace of Westminster. She is attended on the occasion by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady-in-Waiting, and the Woman of the Bedchamber.

elect takes up his position at the Bar of the House of Lords, with Black Rod on his right and the Serjeant-at-Arms on his left, and with his proposer and seconder immediately behind him. Bowing to the robed Commissioners, who are again seated in



ANSWERING THE KING'S COMMAND THAT THEY SHALL ATTEND HIS MAJESTY IMMEDIATELY IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS: THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LISTENING TO THE KING'S SPEECH AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

When the King has taken his place in the House of Lords, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanded (through the Lord Great Chamberlain) to notify to the Commons that "it is his Majesty's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," proceeds to the House of Commons, the door of which he strikes with his rod. On being admitted, he delivers his message, and bows himself out. The Speaker and Members of the House then go up to the bar of the House of Lords, and the King's Speech is read.

A PRIVILEGED PEEP: A MOMENTARY GLIMPSE OF THE KING AND QUEEN
DURING A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



A SPECTACLE THAT IS POSSIBLE FOR A FEW MINUTES ONLY: SPECTATORS IN THE CENTRAL LOBBY GAINING A GLIMPSE OF THEIR MAJESTIES SEATED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the occasion of a State Opening of Parliament, those fortunate enough to have places in the Central Lobby have a momentary glimpse of the King and Queen seated in the House of Lords. While the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is delivering to the House of Commons the command that summons them to the House of Lords, all doors between the two Chambers are thrown open to allow free passage for the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons. It is then that the privileged peep is possible. As the bar of the House of Lords hides all those in the House except the King and Queen, who are, of course, sitting on a higher level than the Peers, their Majesties seem for the moment to be alone in the Upper House. In the course of a few minutes, a warning cry is heard; the spectators re-form into line; the procession passes; and the doors are closed.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

THE MOST "MYSTERIOUS" OFFICERS AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: BLACK ROD AND GOLD STICK.



1. "THE POLICEMAN OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE PARLIAMENTARY MESSENGER OF THE SOVEREIGN": BLACK ROD, IN HIS ORDINARY DRESS.
2. ABOUT TO DELIVER THE KING'S COMMAND TO THE COMMONS AT A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: BLACK ROD BOWING TO THE KING AND QUEEN AFTER HAVING RECEIVED HIS ORDERS.

3. IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.: THE GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD IN THE CORONATION PROCESSION.
4. A PREDECESSOR OF GOLD STICK-IN-WAITING: AN OFFICER OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S GUARD (1675).
5. ONE OF GOLD STICK'S NUMEROUS DUTIES IN OLDEN TIMES: THE OFFICIAL CONDUCTING THE KING TO HIS BEDCHAMBER (1678).

6. FIELD-MARSHAL LORD GRENFELL, THE GOLD STICK ON DUTY AT THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
7. IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE ON HIS SOVEREIGN: GOLD STICK-IN-WAITING ON DUTY WHILE THE KING (CHARLES II.) IS WALKING IN THE GARDENS OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

In "The Book of Parliament," Mr. MacDonagh has described Black Rod as "at once the policeman of the House of Lords and the Parliamentary messenger of the Sovereign. He executes the warrants issued by the Upper Chamber for the arrest of persons who have been adjudged guilty of a breach of its privileges, or a contempt of its dignities. . . . As the Royal messenger, Black Rod is occasionally in evidence in both Chambers during the progress of a Session." "Gold Stick" is the title given to Colonels of the Life Guards and to Captains of the Gentlemen at Arms, from the gilt-topped rods which they bear when attending the Sovereign on State occasions. The duties of the Gold Stick of to-day are not particularly exacting. In other times his work was more onerous, and he was in attendance on the Sovereign constantly. The actual offices of Gold Stick and Silver Stick were created in 1678. "Black Rod," "Gold Stick," and "Silver Stick" are titles that fascinate many, and to foreigners especially their holders are the most mysterious officials who figure in the ceremonies attending a State Opening of Parliament.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.

BLACK ROD SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



Door-Keeper.

Black Rod.

Door-Keeper.

THE BEARER OF THE KING'S COMMANDS AT THE DOOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: BLACK ROD NOTIFYING HIS DESIRE FOR ADMISSION BY KNOCKING WITH HIS ROD.

The Sovereign having taken his place on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is commanded to inform the Commons that it is his Majesty's pleasure that they attend him immediately in the House of Lords. Advancing to the door of the House of Commons, he knocks thrice with his rod. Thereupon, an official of the Lower House opens a little wicket in the door, and, on being informed of Black Rod's mission, causes him to be admitted. Black Rod walks towards the table, bowing thrice to the Chair, and, having announced the King's commands, withdraws, still bowing, not turning his back upon the House until he has passed the bar. The Speaker and members of the House then obey the summons. On their arrival at the bar of the House of Lords, the King reads his speech. The present Black Rod is Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson. On such occasions as the State Opening of Parliament, Black Rod, if an officer of the Navy or the Army, wears the uniform of his rank and his decorations.

THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER; AND CLAIMING THE COMMONS' RIGHTS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE MACE CARRIED HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE ARMS AS A SIGN THAT THE SPEAKER-ELECT IS NOT YET INVESTED WITH AUTHORITY; THE SPEAKER-ELECT ON HIS WAY TO SUBMIT HIMSELF TO THE KING'S GRACIOUS APPROBATION.



THE MACE CARRIED ON THE SHOULDER AS A SIGN THAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' CHOICE OF A SPEAKER HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE KING; THE SPEAKER RETURNING FROM THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



PETITIONING THAT THE POWERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE UPHOLD: THE SPEAKER, AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, LAYING CLAIM, ON BEHALF OF THE COMMONS, "BY HUMBLE PETITION TO HIS MAJESTY, TO ALL THEIR ANCIENT AND UNDOUBTED RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."

The Speaker, having been chosen by the House of Commons, is summoned to the House of Lords by Black Rod, acting as messenger from the Lords Commissioners. Proceeding thither with approval, he informs the Commissioners of his election, and "submits himself with all humility to his Majesty's gracious approbation." Assured by the Lord Chancellor of the Sovereign's approval, he lays claim to the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges of the Commons. Being assured on this point also, he withdraws. While he is on his way to the House of Lords reports as follows (we use the words of Mr Lowther): "I have to report to the House that in the House of Peers his Majesty, by his Royal Commissioners, has been pleased to approve of the choice made of myself for the office of your Speaker, and that I have in your name, and on your behalf, laid claim by humble petition to his Majesty for all your ancient and undoubted privileges, particularly for freedom of speech in debate, for freedom from arrest, for freedom of access to his Majesty whenever occasion may require, and that the most favourable construction may be placed on all your proceedings. All these his Majesty, by his Commissioners, has been pleased to confirm in as ample a manner as they have ever been granted and confirmed by himself or by any of his royal predecessors."

THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS AT PRAYER; AND SALUTING THE COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE READING OF THE PRAYERS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS BY A BISHOP KNEELING AT THE WOOLSACK, SHOWING THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOVEREIGN.



THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS SALUTING THE COMMONS ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HEAR THE ROYAL COMMISSION READ.

The business of the House of Lords begins each day with the reading of prayers by a Bishop, or, if no Bishop be present, by any Peer in Holy Orders. On the occasion of the first meeting of the new Parliament, for instance, the Commons having returned to their own House, after having heard the reading of the Royal Commission, the Commissioners rose and stood round the Woolsack, whilst the other Peers present and the clerks also stood. Then, all kneeling, the Bishop of St. Albans, kneeling at the Woolsack, read the prayers. When the Commons, answering the summons conveyed by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, have reached "another place," to hear the Royal Commission read, the Lord Chancellor announces that, it not being convenient for the Sovereign to be present that day in royal person, he has thought fit by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to empower others to do all things in his name which ought to be done on his part in the Parliament. It may be noted, by the way, that the Woolsack is not strictly within the House.

STARTING THE GOVERNING MACHINE: A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.



1 A CUSTOM BROUGHT INTO BEING BY THE GUY FAWKES PLOT: YEOMEN OF THE GUARD SEARCHING THE VAULTS OF WESTMINSTER PALACE FOR CONSPIRATORS. 2. IN THE GREAT STATE COACH WHOSE PANELS ARE VALUED AT OVER £100,000: THE KING AND QUEEN ON THEIR WAY TO AN OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. 3. ANSWERING THE SOVEREIGN'S SUMMONS TO ATTEND AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS: THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMONS AT THE BAR OF "ANOTHER PLACE" DURING THE READING OF THE KING'S SPEECH. 4. THE LAW AND THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES ENTERING THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. 5. LEADERS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OPPOSITION WALKING TOGETHER: THE SPEAKER, ACCOMPANIED BY BLACK ROD, AND FOLLOWED BY THE FAITHFUL COMMONS, ON HIS WAY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS. 6. THE MOST IMPORTANT MOMENT OF A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE KING READING HIS SPEECH. 7. SYMBOLS OF STATE THAT FIGURE IN THE KING'S PARLIAMENTARY PROCESSION: HIGH OFFICERS BEARING THE EMBLEMS. 8. PRECEDED BY THE EMBLEMS OF STATE: THE KING'S PROCESSION IN WESTMINSTER PALACE. 9. THE PEERESSES' PART IN A STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE PEERESSES' GALLERY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

A State Opening of Parliament calls for much pomp and circumstance, and for the observance of numerous time-hallowed customs. Precedent is followed in the most minute degree. The first ceremony of the day of Works, escorted by Marshalsmen, and the police inspectors attached to the two Chambers. Then comes the procession from Buckingham Palace, followed by the brilliant ceremony in the House of Lords. The has been estimated at over £100,000. With regard to the actual procedure, it may be said that the Sovereign having taken his place on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod goes to the House of by other members of the Commons, goes immediately to the

of the opening was brought into being by the Gunpowder Plot, and consists of a search of the vaults of both Houses by Yeomen of the Guard, with representatives of the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Office King and Queen ride in the state carriage, designed in 1760 for King George III, and built as a cost of over £7000. The panels of this coach bear paintings by Cyprini, the value of which Commons and announces that the King commands that Honourable House to attend him immediately in the House of Peers. The Speaker, followed by the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition, and bar of the House of Lords. The King then reads his speech.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING IN THE COMMONS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



A MOST UNEXPECTED AND WELCOME INCIDENT: MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN TOUCHING HIS NAME, WRITTEN BY HIS SON IN THE ROLL OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT, AND SO ATTESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE SIGNATURE.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's entry into the House of Commons was as unexpected as it was welcome. The member for West Birmingham came into the House from behind the Speaker's chair, leaning on the arm of Mr. Austen Chamberlain and accompanied also by Lord Morpeth. While Sir Courtenay Ilbert read the oath, Mr. Austen Chamberlain wrote his father's name in the roll of Parliament. Then the pen was placed in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's left hand, and he touched the signature thus attesting its validity and "signing" the roll. The incident was responsible for many sympathetic remarks for the chief champion of Tariff Reform has not been in the House since July 1906. The taking of the oath by members of both Houses is, of course, an essential formality, and there are various pains and penalties for those who neglect to take it.

THE "WORKS" OF THE "CHANTECLER" COSTUMES.

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Our reproductions of studies for certain of the costumes worn by actors in Rostand's already famous animal-play, "Chantecler," give an excellent idea not only of the faithful way in which the designer has followed Nature, but of the ingenuity shown in adapting the form of the bird, the beast, and the reptile to the form of man: or perhaps one should say in many cases in adapting the form of man to the form of bird, beast, or reptile. Few of the actors can find comfort in their dresses, deem it easy to manipulate them, or delight in the cramped attitudes they must adopt on occasion.

ART NOTES.

MR. H. S. THEOBALD, K.C., known to dealers in general and to Mr. Gutekunst in particular as the leading English collector of modern etchings, has decided to sell his unrivalled accumulation at Christie's early in April. The unfortunate reason for this dispersal is that Mr. Theobald has of late been cut off from his portfolios by failing sight. The sense of possession would be sufficient in itself to some less thorough enthusiasts, and there might well be a certain gratification in holding a print by Méryon between finger and thumb, knowing it to be a rarest and exquisite "state" on green paper; but it would be a miserly pleasure, far less complete, of course, than Michael Angelo's, when he fed his passion for form by blindly fingering a favourite piece of sculpture. Mr. Theobald's decision to sell will be widely appreciated; a dozen collections should now be able to furnish themselves with prints that otherwise, from sheer rarity, they must have lacked.

By far the most valuable are the prints by Méryon—"le sombre Méryon au grotesque visage," as he subscribed himself under Bracquemond's portrait. These comprise fine, and in many instances the finest, "states" of all the important plates. Méryon's supremacy as the etcher of the town, the town street, the town sky, is as difficult to define as it is easy to recognise; it involves, besides the whole philosophy of buildings and the housing question, the problem of Style, and of Genius at the point where it gains, rather than loses, from contact with insanity. Méryon was actually insane; but in the etchings themselves there is no evidence of actual mania. The demons that float in the skies above the streets of his Paris no more mark insanity than do the hideous human beings of the drawings of a later generation. He expresses the oppressive sense of crowds not by

drawing a crowd, but by the gaping windows and the walls that cage them in, by thronged atmosphere and haunted spaces. The masterliness of congregated mankind he likewise shows not by drawings of municipal potentates, but by the weightiness of the load they have laid upon the earth, by the bridges that

the spiritual forces that may successfully beleaguer the most abiding city.

Mr. Theobald's collection is at present on view at Mr. Gutekunst's gallery. This is no longer to be found at the head of narrow stairs, typical of the difficult way that leads to artistic salvation, in King Street, but in spacious Grafton Street, whither he has recently removed.

Mr. William Shackleton has scored a triumph at the Goupil Gallery. He has provoked a controversy, which should be quite as pleasing as selling pictures. Wishing to be a pioneer in the reaction against the "art for art's sake" theory—a reaction, by the way, as old and as constant as the theory itself—he has written notes to his catalogue explaining in what manner his pictorial work is "a meditation on life." Perhaps the critics themselves wished to explain Mr. Shackleton; perhaps he does not need explaining; whichever it may be, he has been regaled with many lengthy notices. Have the protesters against this latest scribbler among painters forgotten that even Whistler, the pet of the anti-literary party, had recourse to the pen? It is true that Mr. Shackleton has not Whistler's wit. Is the gravity that he gives instead a sufficient substitute? What may be objected to in his commentaries is the note of approval. He says of one canvas: "Over all lies the appealing pathos and pity, and the passion of it all in a transient splendour of a voluptuous sea and sunset of scarlet and green and gold." Whistler's "Splendid, splendid!" before his own work was no better satisfied than that. As a painter of ideas Mr. Shackleton has strayed

only among platitudes; as a painter pure and simple he has, at his best, arrived at considerable mastery of his art. He would, however, be better advised to be more exclusive in the selection of his work for exhibition. Much of what is at the Goupil Gallery hinders a just estimate of his finer achievements. E. M.



AN IDEAL PLACE FOR A SIESTA AT MONTE CARLO: THE NEW ROOF GARDENS OF THE HÔTEL METROPOLE. No more delightful spot for a siesta could be imagined than the new roof gardens of the Hôtel Metropole at Monte Carlo, which were opened the other day. As our photograph shows, a magnificent view is obtained from the roof gardens, commanding, as they do, a panorama of the mountains and sea that surround the principality.

span the rivers, and the towers that pierce the sky. In Méryon's Paris, even in a bye-street of his Paris, we are kept marvelling at the might of the bricklayer. We are made to marvel, and then, as if he would mock us, he shows us, just beyond the roofs, unconquerable battalions of clouds, and has us look upon

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Another case. An English lady residing in India, and suffering from severe obesity, was persuaded by the head of the pharmaceutical department of an important store to take Antipon for a time. The result, attested by her letter, which has already been published in the Press, was a reduction of 61½ lb., relief from symptoms of heart trouble, and a great gain in health and activity.

These letters, with hundreds of others, are preserved at the offices of the company.

Take a third case, nearer home. A Yorkshire lady who had suffered for years from excessive stoutness, and had tried everything in vain, was at last induced by a London relative, a chemist's assistant, to take a course of Antipon treatment. The resultant reduction was 52 lb. Her letter of thanks (also carefully preserved) is naturally of an enthusiastic kind. "I feel so thoroughly set up in health," she writes, "so strong and well, so very different from the breathless, tired woman I have been of late years. . . I only regret that I suffered more than half my life before hearing of Antipon."

These three remarkable cases of permanent cure are, it will be observed, the outcome of chemists' recommendation of Antipon, and, indeed, the company owes a huge debt of gratitude to the pharmaceutical fraternity.

To nurses, also, Antipon is deeply indebted, for they have added considerably to its universal fame. A large number of letters from trained nurses may be inspected at the company's offices, and the following may be taken as typical of the majority, though many nurses have made personal use of Antipon with the greatest success: "I have used Antipon in the case of the very fattest woman I have ever nursed," writes a Sheffield trained nurse. "The result has been marvellous. She is getting smaller and beautifully less every day, and the best of it is she is in perfect health now where before she had all sorts of troubles."

Antipon has also found great favour with medical men, more especially as it presents in such an agreeable, harmless, and perfect form a remedy of the highest value, both as fat reducer and digestive tonic, and unpleasant dietary restrictions are entirely obviated. Many doctors have sent letters of praise to the Antipon Company, amongst them being the famous French physician, Dr. Ricciardi.

From doctor to patient, from chemist to customer, from nurse to charge, from friend to friend—so the recommendation goes constantly on, and the fame of Antipon is spread. That is the secret of success, or rather is it the irreproachable merit of Antipon itself, for whoever takes it, or whoever prescribes it, sees at once what a marvellous preparation it is.

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A SHORT while ago a lady residing at Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia, wrote to the London headquarters of the Antipon Company, saying that six months previous she had begun to take Antipon for her extreme corpulency. As a result, she announced with gratitude, she had reduced her weight by no less than 5 stone, and experienced a wonderful improvement in health and energy. In proof of this statement her chemist's name—Mr. Symons, of East Street, Rockhampton—is given.



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LADIES' PAGE.

MME. CURIE, the discoverer of that most wonderful substance, radium, has added a fresh leaf to her scientific laurels by isolating another new element, of the same nature, but immensely more powerful even than radium, to which, in honour of her native land, Poland, the scientist has given the name of "Polonium." When Mme. Curie discovered radium, she was the wife—she is now the widow—of Professor Curie. The English newspapers are wont to attribute the discovery of radium to Mme. Curie and her late husband jointly, and probably the opportunity of talking over her experiments with her husband was of much value to her; but the discovery of that marvellous element, so full of possibilities to the world, was in reality the result solely of Mme. Curie's studies and experiments, as Sir William Ramsay mentioned in the address he gave to the Authors' Club the other day; and the late Professor Curie was so high-minded as to be anxious for this to be understood and admitted, and refused the Legion of Honour offered to him for the discovery, stating that it was Mme. Curie to whom the epoch-making discovery was due. The incident was pleasing, as evidence of the perfect sympathy and appreciation between the husband and wife.

So the greatest discovery of this century, so far, was made by a woman, who was at one and the same time a scientific worker and a happy wife and a mother. May this be an augury for the future? At a meeting of Socialist women recently, in connection with the Labour Party's Conference, a discussion arose on the claim of some of the men of that set that women should all be restricted, after marriage, to domestic toil in their own households. Dr. Marion Phillips protested against the tyrannical notion, and said that, if she married, she should decline to leave her learned profession and confine her energies for the rest of her life to cookery and sweeping the floor. Plainly, it would have been an immense loss to the human race—one of which the dimensions can scarcely yet be measured—if Mme. Curie, as soon as she became a wife, had been legally compelled to abandon all work other than domestic service. Not many men or women can hope to make discoveries that will affect the future of mankind; but every capable worker filling the post for which he or she has been trained and possesses special capacity is of value in that place, and the average value of

women's work is greatly lessened by so many giving up all their acquired skill to become housewives alone.

In a volume on "Lives of Women Artists," published about twenty-five years ago, one reads, with monotonous frequency, that in such a year this artist married, and since then she has exhibited nothing. Some very distinguished women doctors, too, have left their professional work on marriage, though, on the other hand, many of the most

drama are married women in fact, even though they may retain the prefix of maidenhood. Where would be the stage of to-day if it were suddenly ordered by a male Socialistic autocracy that married women should not work outside their homes? At one fell swoop we should lose the following "Misses," amongst many others: Ellen Terry, Irene and Violet Vanbrugh, Julia Neilson, Ellaline Terriss, Winifred Emery, Lillah McCarthy, Lily Brayton, Dorothea Baird, Constance Collier, Muriel Beaumont, Alexandra Carlisle, Marie Tempest, Fanny Brough, Lena Ashwell (I could go on, but perhaps this suffices), in addition to those married women who have candidly taken their rightful matron's prefix, such as Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mrs. Lewis Waller, Lady Tree. The musical profession tells the same tale: Mme. Melba, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mme. Clara Butt, Mme. Kirkby Lunn, and many more leading singers, are women who continued their professional life after marrying. To make marriage a disqualification for other work would plainly sweep "the boards" of talent; and it is the same if we regard literature and art.

I can vouch for it that married schoolmistresses are amongst the leaders of their profession in capacity and success. So it is, doubtless, with other women workers. Yet the cookery and the sweeping and the children must be attended to—ought, indeed, to be placed in a front rank amongst duties when a woman chooses to take on herself the responsibility of a home. Is it not plain that these matters ought to be arranged by the individuals most closely concerned? Thus alone can the problem be settled with passable success. It will assuredly be deplorable, as well for the then existing as for future generations, if legal interference ever makes it impossible for all the most clever and active and ambitious young women to wed except at the price of all their other possibilities. Whether such women should then elect not to marry, or should cease to discover radium, attend the sick, organise education, play parts in drama, use their glorious voices, write their books and articles, and all the rest—surely it would be a loss, to the race even more than to the individuals concerned.

The pedigree of a successful business for two hundred unbroken years is the interesting story told in a handsome booklet—which is really a brief history of tea-drinking in England—issued by Messrs. R. Twining and Co., Ltd., in commemoration of the second centenary of that well-known house of tea-merchants. In 1711, Queen Anne appointed Thomas Twining her tea-merchant (the royal appointment is held at the present moment by this firm to King Edward); on the death of the founder of the business in 1741, he was succeeded by his son, who died in 1762, and from then to 1782 "the whole conduct of affairs remained in the capable hands of Mary Twining." The booklet is full of amusing quotations and illustrations. Twining's are still to be addressed where they started business, "At ye Sign of ye Golden Lyon, in ye Strande, London." FILOMENA.



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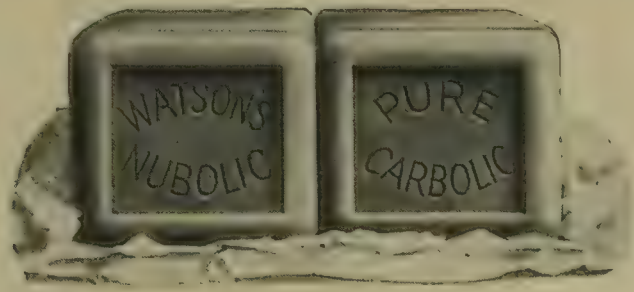
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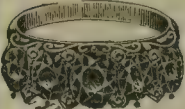
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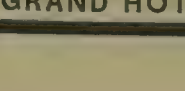
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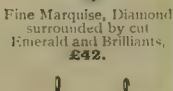
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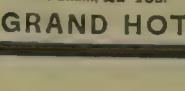
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

HIS Majesty has accorded to the Aero Club his gracious permission to use the prefix "Royal," so that henceforward the premier and pioneer aviatory body in this country will be known as the Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom. This mark of royal favour has come to the Aero Club much sooner in the history of its existence than was the case with the Royal Automobile Club. The Aero Club was founded on Sept. 24, 1901, by Mr. Frank Hedges Butler and his daughter, Mrs. Nicholl (then Miss Vera Butler), and the Hon. C. S. Rolls, during a balloon voyage. When at an elevation of five thousand feet above the Crystal Palace, Mr. Frank Butler was suddenly seized with the brilliant idea of forming a club for the encouragement of aeronautics, and with the consent of his two companions the thing was done. The name was registered as soon as the party touched ground again, and the club now numbers over a thousand members.

A short time since, I was afforded the opportunity of a day's run in a 15-h.p. four-cylinder, worm-driven Napier, and for the major portion of the time the wheel was resigned to me. I have travelled in, and driven, many cars of about this horse-power, but I cannot recall one which equalled this Napier in engine-flexibility and quietude of running. Geared on the third top-speed at a ratio of four to one, the car would swing merrily and easily along at a shade over thirty, while the speed could be dropped to a crawl with extraordinary suddenness, and traffic-threading of the most intricate character performed without hesitation. Then, the throttle opened, almost before one can write the word the car was quickly up again to her easy, all-round travelling gait, which she maintains up all the hills and down all dales that are not precipitous. The car I drove was fitted with a particularly comfortable

two-seated body, leather hood, and swinging screen, affording perfect protection against all weather. Notwithstanding the comparatively short wheel-base, I was more than astonished at the extraordinary flexibility and suppleness of the springs, which made for the smoothest of running over the worst of roads. I can imagine no better, more comfortable, or more

modern safety bicycle. But when designed for car use, they require to be of ample dimensions, and made with a considerable lead over the front wheel, and a good drop with out-turn rearwards over the back wheel. The outer edges should be high enough and far enough from the wheel to give plenty of clearance for a Stepney wheel. Now, while much thought has been taken for

the protection of the car and its occupants from mud and slush, equal concern has not been shown for pedestrians, who all too frequently come in for a horrible mud-bath at the wheels of carelessly driven cars. But there have issued more or less successfully from the searching fire of an R.A.C. trial devices designed for the protection of the much-outraged foot-passenger. These fittings are called the Shrapnel Splash-guards, each guard consisting of a valance or skirt of interwoven spirals of wire (similar to the material used for spring-mattresses), suspended from a suitable metal frame. This frame is mounted on a ball-bearing fitted in the axle-cup so that the bottom of the valance hangs three-sixteenths of an inch clear of the ground.

The trial was carried out upon a section of road with a depression about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep and 15 in. long. This cavity was filled with liquid mud of a creamy consistency, the remaining portion of the road being dry. The wheels of the car were driven through this mud at speeds of ten, fifteen, and twenty miles per hour, with and without the

guards, the effect being recorded by a white screen, 8 ft. by 4 ft. 10 in., placed 5 ft. away from the hole containing the mud. From the appearance of the screen after each trip it was evident that the guards saved over fifty per cent. of the splash, if not more. Of course the result desired is the total arrest of the side-spraying which is so offensive to pedestrians; and this, I am of opinion, could be obtained by a few minor alterations in the screens.

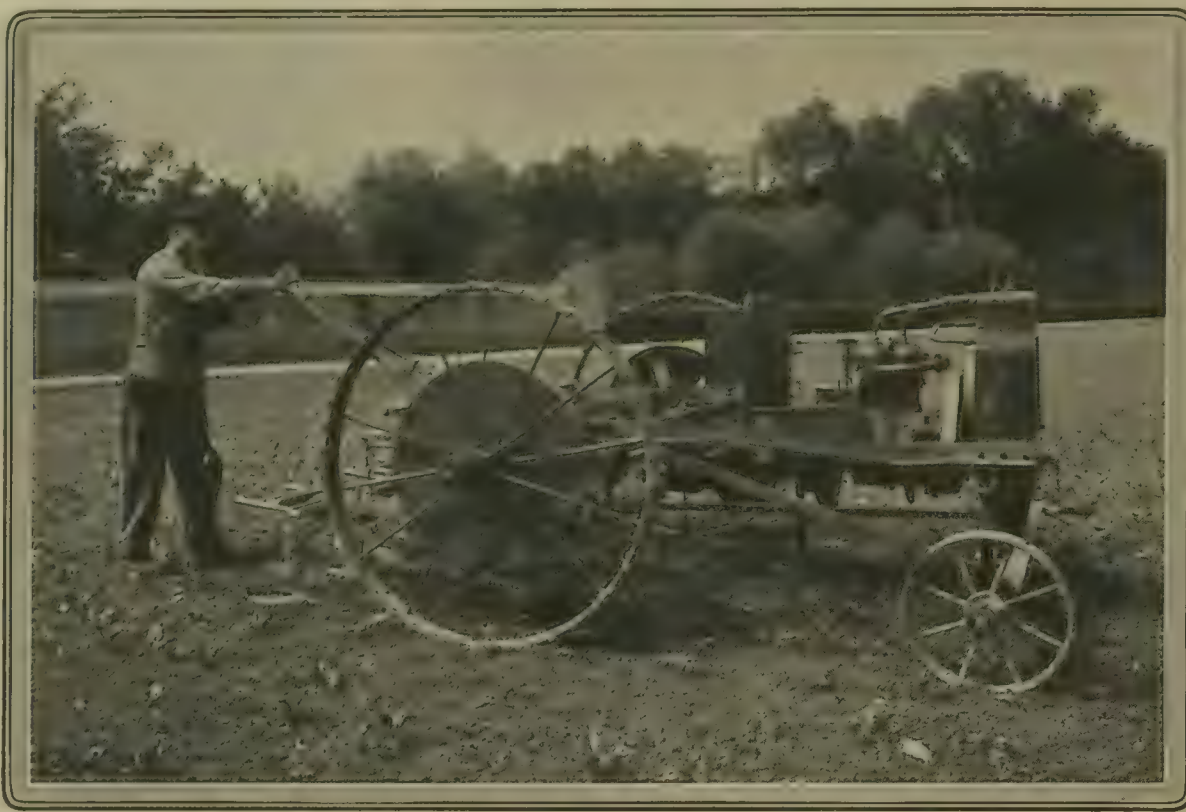


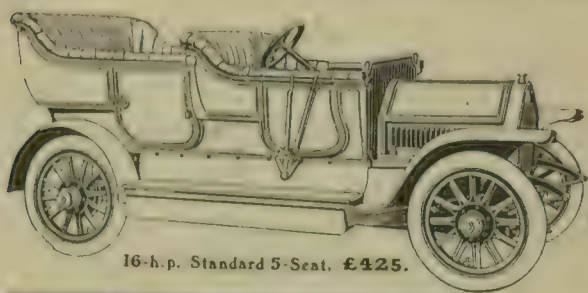
Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

THE MOTOR IN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY: A NEW TYPE OF AUTOMOBILE HOE.

It is a sign of the times to find the motor used in agricultural machinery, an example of which is the new type of motor-hoe shown in the above photograph. The hood has been removed in order to afford a better view of the actual motor.

pleasing car for the critical man of moderate means than the 15-h.p. four-cylinder Napier.

It is very difficult to devise a mudguard which, while wholly efficient from a mud-guarding point of view, is not a terrible dust-raiser. After much consideration of the subject, it seems to me that the best all-round effects are obtained from mudguards formed out of sheet metal, after the shape and manner of the guards fitted to the



16-h.p. Standard 5-Seater. £425.

The Car— and the Customer, confirm- ing our claims:

"As we have one of the first of the new models which you turned out, I venture to let you know how this car is behaving. Delivery was taken in July last. The mileage to date is over 4000. Petrol consumption—Winter 10'18; Summer, 20, and sometimes over. Tyres—stand up well; originals still on and good for some time yet. Oil—1 gall. per 400-500 miles. We sold our 1906 10-12-h.p. Humber this year after 50,000 miles running, and I notice it is still on the road running perfectly." PAGE ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M."

Humber

This is only one testimonial from amongst hosts of others, which confirm the

claims we make for the Humber Cars as to reliability, speed, safety, sweet running, and low cost of upkeep.

Prices from £200.

Fixed on the November Dunlop Tyre Price List. Any advance in Dunlop prices since that date will be charged extra, or where other tyre prices are higher the difference will be charged extra.

Send for fuller details to

HUMBER, Ltd., Coventry.

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LONDON: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; 60-64, Brompton Road, S.W.
MANCHESTER: 33, Blackfriars Street. NOTTINGHAM: Grey Friar Gate.
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Noiseless

2-Cylinder

NAPIER

"The smartest small car."—*Sphere*, November, 1909,

Chassis Price . . . £225

Some Users: Lord Farquhar, Sir Douglas Powell, etc.

Three Years' Guarantee

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Home Happiness

depends upon many things; Yorkshire Relish is one of them "The most delicious sauce in the world." Try half a chop without it—the other half with it—and see! Just as good with fish, flesh, or fowl.

Sold everywhere in 6d., 1s. and 2s. Bottles.

6d. Cloth-bound Cookery Book FREE for 1d. stamp. Send to-day to GOODALL BACKHOUSE & Co., LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH

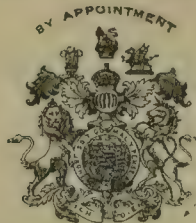
Until you have actually played on
one you cannot fully realize the
powers and possibilities of the

Æolian Orchestrelle.



AS HERE description, however detailed, cannot make you grasp all that the Æolian Orchestrelle is capable of. You must play it yourself if you would know how it is that the Æolian Orchestrelle brings to you the masterpieces of music to play whenever and as often as you choose.

Why not call to-day at Æolian Hall and play on the Æolian Orchestrelle? You need no technical knowledge, as the notes of even the most complicated orchestral score are sounded for you. Your musical taste admits of your suitably controlling the varied tonal forces of this unique instrument, and you are free to play the music just as your musical insight suggests. If you would know more about the Æolian Orchestrelle before calling to see it, write to-day for Catalogue 5.



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Brilliants, **£17 10**



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show great originality of design combined with taste; they demonstrate the possibility of securing the most exclusive and beautiful work at strictly moderate prices for Cash, or on "The Times" System of MONTHLY PAYMENTS. They stand pre-eminently above all others in the essentials of quality and value, and the range of prices and variety of Gems are immense.

Fully Illustrated and Priced Books, No. 1 of Rings from £1, Watches, Jewels, &c., No. 2, of Clocks, Empire Plate, Cutlery, Dressing Cases, Pretty yet Inexpensive Silver articles for presents, &c., will be sent post free, or a selection will be sent to intending buyers at our Risk and Expense.

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THAT

FOOT'S BATH CABINET IS THE BEST.

For the prevention and cure of Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver, Skin and Blood Diseases, Obesity and Stomach Troubles, no other treatment is so effective as the combined hot air and vapour bath. There is scarcely a disease that can resist the power of heat. It opens the pores, removes impure and poisonous matters from the system, stimulates a healthy flow of blood, invigorates the body, prevents sickness, clears the complexion, ensures perfect cleanliness, and improves the general health. It is an

ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Cabinet with which one can enjoy privately at home the delights and benefits of either hot air, vapour, medicated or perfumed baths. No assistant is required. It can be used in any room, and folds into a small compact space when not in use.

Prices from 35s.

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ABOVE ALL, BENDER'S IS THE FOOD FOR RESTFUL NIGHTS.

It is so easily digested and so soothing and agreeable, that while giving full nourishment to the system, it really promotes sound, healthy sleep.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when prepared. It forms a dainty and delicious cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. Infants thrive on it, delicate and aged persons enjoy it.

The composition of Benger's Food is well known to medical men and is approved by them.

The Proprietors of Benger's Food issue a Booklet containing much valuable information on the feeding of Invalids, Infants, &c. A copy will be sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester.

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J. Benger & Co., Ltd.,
Chemists, etc.,
everywhere.

FOR
RESTFUL
NIGHTS

**BENGER'S
Food**

THE TOPICAL EDITION OF "THE PICKWICK PAPERS."

NO more delightful form in which to possess "Pickwick" could be imagined than the new Topical Edition, edited by Mr. C. van Noorden, and published by the same old firm which first gave it to the world in the famous green paper numbers—Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The Topical Edition is in two handsome volumes, and contains, besides the 43 original illustrations, no fewer than 223 additional pictures of originals of characters and places, scenes and incidents, curious topical allusions, references, analogies, and facsimiles; also the original announcements, dedications, prefaces, addresses, and suppressed notes, reprinted from the Victoria Edition, with the notes by Charles Plampre Johnson. The result is truly monumental, and fully realises the editor's object as stated in his introduction—namely, "to produce an edition of 'Pickwick' which shall form a complete topical commentary upon the life of the time. . . . No pains have been spared to penetrate to every possible depository of old engravings and quaint lore for illustration and explanation of debateable points." The great topographical and architectural changes that have taken place of late years in London and the suburbs, and which have swept away so many old Dickens landmarks, have rendered such an edition of the immortal book more than ever desirable. The wealth of Dickensian erudition which these volumes contain in no way spoils the reader's pleasure in following the narrative, since this accessory information is for the most part pictorial, and the written notes accompanying the pictures are laudably concise, while the text itself is left free of footnotes.

Buenos Ayres is actively preparing for the Centennial Fine Arts Exhibition, which is to be opened there on July 9, the anniversary of the day on which the Declaration of Independence of the Argentine Republic was ratified. Most of the principal countries of Europe are sending works of art to the Exhibition. The Italian



THE HEN-PHEASANT HAT.

THE "CHANTECLER" VOGUE IN WOMEN'S HATS: SOME OF THE LATEST FASHIONABLE CREATIONS.

Photos. Underwood and Underwood.

Government has appointed an influential committee to organise their section. The Modern School of Spain will be well represented, and examples will also be sent of the work of the Old Masters—such as Murillo, Velasquez, Goya, Rivera, and Grecco. The Infante Don Carlos



THE BLACKBIRD HAT: SIDE VIEW.



THE BLACKBIRD HAT: FRONT VIEW.

British aristocracy is especially favouring the Hôtel Hermitage. Louise Duchess of Devonshire has resided there since Christmas; Lord Charles Montagu was staying with her for some time; and now Lord and Lady Cavendish are staying there. Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg has also chosen this house as his home during his stay on the Riviera. There is none that enjoys a more beautiful situation, and it is connected with the town by a private funicular, which is a great convenience to all visitors. During their recent holiday, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. C. F. Masterman, and Mr. C. Henry stayed at the Winter Palace.

Such occurrences as the fires which destroyed two great London shops about Christmas time, in one case with terrible loss of life, lend an urgent interest to the question of apparatus for fire prevention and extinction. This interest communicates itself to the new illustrated catalogue of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Co., of 212, Shaftesbury Avenue, and Pendleton, Manchester, who make all kinds of fire-brigade apparatus, hose-pipes, fire valves, hydrants, hand fire-pumps, etc. The firm has executed large orders for the Admiralty, and has branch houses and agencies in all parts of the world.

In addition to their speciality of fire appliances, they also make belting and other fabrics for general machinery, as well as motor-tyres and rubber manufactures in great variety.

In the annual report of the Chartered British South Africa Company, it is announced that the directors of the Lemco and Oxo Company (Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.), acting under agreement with the directors of the Chartered Company, recently sent an expert to Rhodesia to select several large blocks of land for development as additional farms for the Lemco and Oxo Company. Already something like five hundred thousand acres

of Bourbon will probably attend the exhibition. The United States, France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark will also be represented.

English visitors to Nice are every year finding greater attraction in the heights of Cimiez. This year the

have been purchased, and the company have the option of obtaining more. The extension of this great company's interests to our newest British colony will doubtless have a tangible influence on the future prosperity of the district.

LIFEBUOY SOAP

The Lifebuoy thrown in the "Nick of Time" saves life.

To-morrow—No! this very day ask your dealer for LIFEBUOY SOAP.

"You never know" says the time-worn phrase and it's as well to be on the safe side more especially when LIFEBUOY SOAP is more than Soap yet COSTS NO MORE

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED.
PORT SUNLIGHT.





*"It relieved
my backache
immediately"*

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters

WHEREVER THERE IS PAIN, APPLY
AN ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

**For Rheumatism, Weak Chests, Weak
Backs, Bronchial Colds and Coughs,
Aching Kidneys, Lumbago and
Sciatica there is nothing better.**

Beware of imitations. Ask for and see that you receive
Allcock's. Prescribed by Physicians and sold by Chemists
in every part of the civilised world. Guaranteed not
to contain Belladonna, Opium, or any poison whatever.

Allcock Manufacturing Co., Birkenhead, England.

Famed for over Fifty Years.

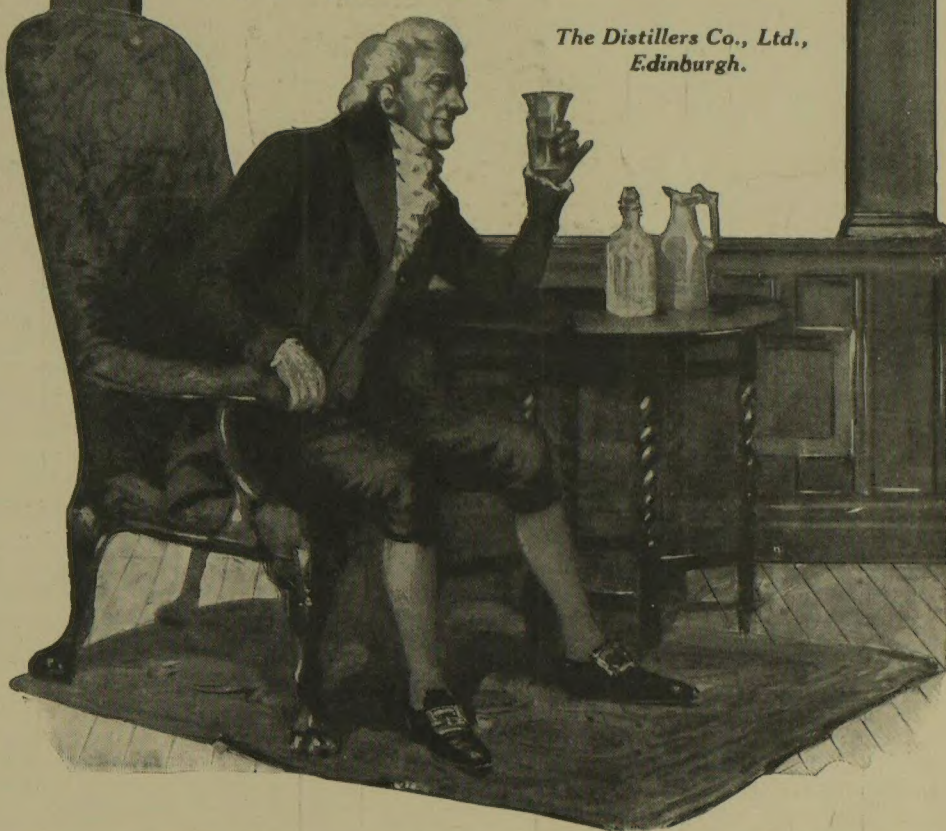
CAMBUS

Whisky

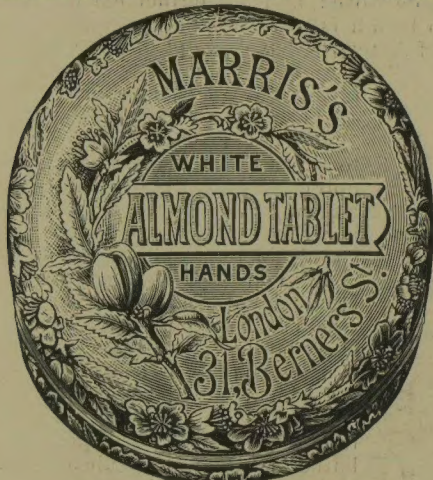
An Ideal Beverage.

Highly Approved by the Medical Profession.

*The Distillers Co., Ltd.,
Edinburgh.*

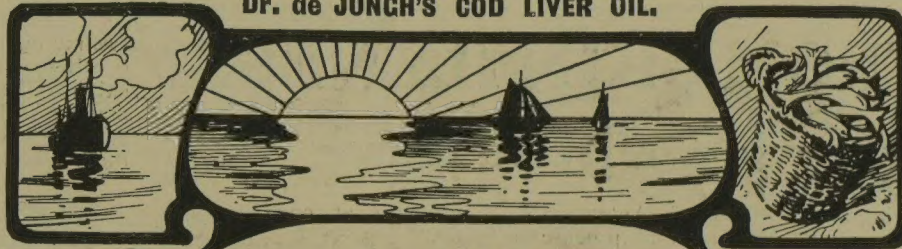


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MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.**



IN USE OVER 27 YEARS.
6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.
Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, Ltd., LONDON.

Dr. de JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.



Dr. de JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

For Consumption, Bronchitis,
Laryngitis, Rheumatism, Debility.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., said:—

"I have found your Cod Liver Oil more uniform in
character, more uniform in its action, more easily digested
than any other Cod Liver Oil."

Sold by all Chemists in Imperial Capsuled Bottles.
Half-pints, 2/6; Pints, 4/0; Quarts, 9/6.

Sole Consignees—

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, Gray's Inn Rd., London.

£25 FOR THE
BEST
REASONS
FOR USING

*Wonderful Waterproof
Qualities.*



CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

We offer the above Prize to the Competitor who places
the 9 undermentioned Reasons for using Cherry Blossom
Boot Polish in the order of importance as voted by the
majority of Competitors themselves. It will be recognised
that the probability of more than one person hitting upon
the winning order and the Prize being consequently divided,
as it would be in such a case, is most unlikely.

The competition will be found a most fascinating one,
and depends upon real skill, for you have to consider the
degree of importance that attaches to each reason, which is
best done by using a Tin of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish,
and carefully studying its merits for yourself.

You need not write the reasons in full, just give the
numbers in the order that you select; for example,
1, 5, 8, 6, 4, etc.

Our decision must be accepted as final. The last day for
sending in is Saturday, March 5. The result will be
published in this Advertisement on March 26.

Each list of Reasons, sent in, must be accompanied by a
receipt from your Grocer, Boot Maker, Ironmonger, or
other Dealer showing the purchase of Cherry Blossom
Boot Polish to the retail value of 6d. or over.

Place the following

**9 Reasons why you should use
CHERRY BLOSSOM
BOOT POLISH**

In the order you think the best—

1. It is the easiest to use.
2. Preserves the Leather, preventing cracking.
3. Gives the most brilliant shine.
4. Does not dry up in the tin.
5. The most economical.
6. Imparts a most lasting Polish.
7. Being Waterproof prevents chills from damp.
8. It does not rub off on the clothes.
9. It has no unpleasant smell.

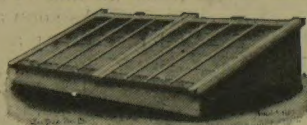
Sold everywhere in 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. Cardboard
Outfits 6d. Bronze Metal Casket Outfits 1s. 3d. each.

CHISWICK POLISH CO.,
Reasons Dept.,
Chiswick, London, W.

BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., NORWICH.

*Estimates on applications for
CONSERVATORIES*
Ranges in any length.

No. 75.—MELON & CUCUMBER FRAME.



4 ft. by 6 ft.	£2 0 0
8 ft. by 6 ft.	3 0 0
12 ft. by 6 ft.	3 19 0
16 ft. by 6 ft.	4 18 0

GARDEN FRAMES in great
variety, always in stock.
MODERN HEATING SYSTEMS.

CARRIAGE PAID

on orders of £40/- value to most Goods
Stations in England and Wales.



SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d. 1/2 & 4/6.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH & BREATH

Prevents the decay of the TEETH.
Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
Delicious to the Taste.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the
world, 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER only,

Put up in Glass Jars, price 1s.

Prepared only by THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG Co., Ltd.,
33, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. FELIX THORNELY COBBOLD, of The Lodge, Felixstowe, late M.P. for Ipswich, banker, is now proved, and the value of the real and personal estate sworn at £407,790. The testator gives £20,000 to the Corporation of Ipswich for the purchase of pictures, statues, and works of art, to be placed in Christ Church Mansion, presented by him to the borough some years ago; £10,000 to King's College, Cambridge; the Pond Hall, Valley and Ramsey farms, lands at Sproughton, and certain moneys to the East Suffolk County Council for the development of small holdings and allotments; £35,000 to his nephew, Herbert St. G. Cobbold; £30,000 to his nephew, Clement Cobbold; £15,000 each to his nieces Mrs. Monins and Mrs. Ricardo; £10,000 each

peer and the Hon. Cecil Frederick Collier, the value of the estate being £83,605. The testator gives his freehold residence and £500 to his wife; £2000 to his sister, Mme. Galletti de Cadilhac; £500 to his cousin, Amy Taylor; £600 to his cousin Edith P. Beaty-Pownall; £100 to the Congo Reform Association; legacies to servants; and the residue to his eldest son, his other sons being provided for by settlement.

The will of MR. EDWARD BELL, of Wray Park, Reigate, who died on Dec. 13, has been proved by the widow, the Rev. Edward Bell, the son, and the Rev. Walter M. Hope, the value of the property amounting to £74,532. The testator gives £3000 to his son; £2000 to Miss Mary Harding; £100 to the Sussex County Hospital; £50 each to two gardeners; and £500 and the use of Wray Park to his widow, she being provided for by settlement. The residue, including trust funds, over which he had a power of appointment, he leaves to his children, Emma Jane Cooke, Julia Edith Bell, Alice Hope, and Edward Bell.

The will of DAME CORDELIA MARIA TROLLOPE, widow of General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., of 21, Grosvenor Square, who died on Dec. 3, has been proved by Lieutenant - Colonel Francis Charles Trollope, the stepson, and Sir Robert Henry Hobart, the value of the property being £36,672 17s. The testatrix gives £100 each to her executors; £500 each to her step-sons Francis Charles Trollope, William Henry Trollope, and Thomas Francis Trollope; £250 a year, in trust, for her sister Elizabeth Murray; £200 to Colonel P. H. Murray; £3000 to the unmarried daughters of Katherine Elizabeth Mahon; £1000 to the daughters of Beatrice Bailiff; and £100 to Alicia Georgina Mahon. The residue of her property and that over which she had a power of appointment under the will of her aunt Lady Douglas, she left, in trust, for her daughter Elizabeth William Mina Bower.

The will and codicil of CAPTAIN THOMAS ASTLEY MABERLY, of Mytten, Cuckfield, who died on Dec. 13, have been proved, the value of the property amounting to £50,812. The testator gives £500 each to his sisters Henrietta Mathus and Mary Frances Fisher; £50 to his friend Lieutenant - Colonel C. H. Norcott; £50 each to the executors; and legacies to servants. The residue is to be divided into four parts, one of which he leaves to Norah Maberly and her issue; one, in trust, for his sister Leonora Emily Maberly for life, and then to follow the trusts of the residue; and the remaining two for his nephew and nieces, Charles James Astley Maberly, Maude Maberly, and Hilda Maberly, the share of his nephew to be double that of his nieces.

The will (dated July 28, 1909) of the REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER RICHMOND, M.A., of West Lodge, Torquay, who died Jan. 7, is now proved and the value of the property sworn at £36,893. He gives annuities of £150 to his son, and £100 to his daughter during the life of their mother, and subject thereto leaves everything to his wife for life, and then to his two children.



A SPORTING EASTERN POTENTATE: THE SULTAN OF JOHORE LEADING IN FROU-FROU AT THE PENANG JANUARY MEETING.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore is an all-round sportsman, being, among other things, a doughty hunter of big game. He is also a keen racing man. At the Penang January Meeting his Frou-Frou won the Kuala Lumpur Plate, the Try Again Stakes, and the Stable Stakes, while another horse of his, Durbar, carried off the Grand Stand Cup and the Penang St. Leger.

to Olive Countess Cairns, Evelyn Cobbold, and Ralph P. Cobbold; £10,000 to Constance Sophia Green; and many other legacies. The residue goes to his nephew, Philip Wyndham Cobbold.

Letters of Administration of the effects of EARL PERCY, M.P., of 64, Curzon Street, who died on Dec. 30, intestate, have been granted to the Duke of Northumberland, the value of the estate amounting to £212,617.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1909) of LORD MONKSWELL, of Monkswell House, Chelsea Embankment, who died on Dec. 22, has been proved by his sons, the present



A FINE SPECIMEN OF ANCIENT DESIGN AND MODERN HANDICRAFT: A COPY OF AN ANTIQUE ROMAN VASE AND PEDESTAL.

The antique Roman vase and pedestal from which the above was copied is mentioned and illustrated by Piranesi in his well-known book on Roman antiquities. The copy, which is the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, of 112 and 110, Regent Street, was modelled and chased entirely by hand.

WHY SUFFER FROM SKIN ILLNESS?

Antexema cures when all else fails

SKIN troubles are in many instances disfiguring and humiliating, and in all cases are irritating and annoying, even if not positively painful. Consequently, everyone dreads skin complaints, and the one thing you will ask for, if you are a skin sufferer, is a remedy that will restore your skin to perfect health, comfort, and beauty. That is why you ought to know about the Antexema treatment, and when it is realised that this treatment is equally successful in every type of skin trouble, however long it may have lasted, and that it is easy, simple, successful, and can be adopted without interference with your comfort or occupation, the question for you is, "Why suffer from skin illness?"

Remember, you can be cured

by adopting the Antexema treatment, and wherever you go you will find witnesses to this fact. Eczema, blackheads, pimples, bad legs, nettlerash, ringworm, and all the myriad forms of skin illness are cured by Antexema. It does not matter how severe the trouble is, how long it has lasted, or how unsuccessful you may have been hitherto in gaining relief. You can commence the Antexema treatment with the most perfect confidence of a complete and permanent cure. Every day you delay beginning the Antexema treatment you are enduring unnecessary annoyance and discomfort. Take your cure in hand immediately, eradicate your skin illness, and have a clear, healthy skin. If your skin is at all unhealthy, use Antexema and prove its healing and curative powers. Use Antexema once, and you will need no more persuasion. You will know that every claim made for Antexema fails to do justice to its actual merits. There ought not to be a single skin sufferer anywhere who does not know the merits of this magnificent remedy, which always succeeds. Do you know about Antexema? Do you realise that it will cure every form of skin complaint? Have you any skin trouble? Finally, have



Eruptions on the skin soon yield to the gentle power of Antexema.

you tried Antexema? If not, go at once to your chemist and procure a bottle.

Mrs. E. C., of Pimlico (address on application), writes: "I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the good Antexema has done my little girl. She does not look the same. All my friends wondered what I had used to make her face so smooth and clear after ten years of rough and dried-up skin. No photograph could do justice to the change."

Under the term skin troubles are included serious skin affections and also slight every-day complaints. Anything that affects the health of the scarf or outer skin, or detracts from its appearance, is a form of skin illness, and requires immediate attention. Pimples and blackheads are forms of skin illness, and red, rough, or scurfy skin, cuts, burns, and boils are all varieties of skin affection, and, unimportant as some of these may seem, they are the enemies of good looks and comfort. Then again, there are the skin troubles of children: teething rashes, also facial blemishes, nettlerash, ringworm, leg wounds, barber's rash, but most frequent of all are the various forms of eczema, comprising eczema of the face, hands, legs, back, arms, and chest, which in innumerable cases inflict torture on the sufferer. It is almost impossible to realise the misery and humiliation many people endure as a result of eczema, either in its acute or chronic, dry, moist, or scaly form, but the facts would be brought home keenly to your imagination were you to see the letters received from those whom Antexema has cured. Imagine, for instance,

Sufferers unable to sleep for months

owing to intolerable irritation, and you can then realise the delight of those who, by using Antexema, have got rid of the eczema, and are now able to attend to their daily business in comfort, and to enjoy restful sleep at night. As soon as Antexema touches the irritating place, all discomfort and annoyance fly away as if by magic. Give Antexema a trial, and you will gain immediate relief and soon be completely cured.

In very many instances skin troubles are the result of blood impurity. In all such cases Antexema Granules should be taken internally, as they possess marvellous blood-purifying virtues, embodying the elements which are present in the mineral waters of Harrogate. All who wish to have a clear, healthy skin, free from greasiness, redness, and roughness, should make it a rule to use Antexema Soap for bath and toilet, as it is a perfect soap, and its fitness for the complexion is shown by the improvement that follows its use.

In view of the great claims made for Antexema, you would doubtless like to know how Antexema cures, and this point can be easily explained.

Antexema is not a greasy ointment, but an antiseptic, creamy-looking liquid which is absorbed as soon as it is gently applied to the skin. It forms an invisible, artificial skin over the bad place, and any germs of disease that may have got in are destroyed, and the further entrance of these enemies to health is prevented. Consequently the healing virtues of Antexema have free play, and your cure is not hindered by the presence of anything that can do mischief.

There is no remedy known to science that is so wonderfully cooling, soothing, healing, and curative as Antexema, and none that money can buy so speedy in its results.

A copy of the popular family handbook on "Skin Troubles" is enclosed with every bottle of Antexema, and it tells you about the following skin complaints amongst others: Acne, babies' skin troubles, bad complexions, barber's rash, blackheads, boils, blotches, burns and scalds; delicate, sensitive, irritable skin; skin troubles affecting the ears, eyes, feet, hands, and scalp; eczema (chronic and acute), eczema of the legs, facial blemishes, gouty eczema, leg wounds, lip and chin troubles, nettlerash, pimples, prickly heat, psoriasis, ringworm, shingles and ulcers.

Skin sufferers are specially warned against accepting imitations, of which there are many. The one certain cure for skin illness is Antexema, and you should therefore insist on receiving the genuine remedy. To accept an imitation is to invite disappointment. It should also be noted that Antexema is supplied in glass bottles, hence there is no risk of metallic poisoning.

Every chemist, pharmacist, and store, including Boots', Taylor's, Lewis and Burrow's, Parke's, Army and Navy Stores, and every cash chemist, supplies Antexema in regular shilling bottles, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, for 1s. 3d., from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Rd., London, N.W. Also obtainable everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and every British Dominion.



Antexema rapidly cures eczema in any part of the body.

FOR 25 YEARS
FRAZERS TABLETS

have purified the blood of thousands. Pleasant to take.

They cure Rheumatism, Constipation, Blood and Skin Diseases, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Of all chemists in regular 1/- boxes.

PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN



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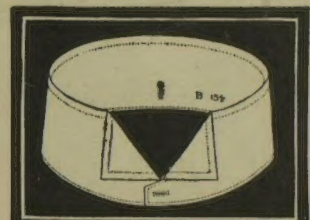
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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CHESS IN BERLIN.

Game played in the match between Messrs. LASKER and SCHLECHTER.
(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. L.)

1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P takes P
4. Kt takes P Kt to B 3rd
5. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th P to Q 3rd
7. Kt takes Kt

At Hastings, with the same opening, against the same opponent, White made the capture two moves earlier, which was premature. Now, on the contrary, it is most effective.

8. P to K 5th P takes Kt
9. P takes P. 9. B takes P. (ch) wins the Queen. White is playing a forcible game.
10. Castles Kt to Kt 5th
11. B to B 4th P to K B 4th
12. B to Q Kt 3rd Q to Kt 3rd
13. Kt to R 4th Q to Q 5th

Compelling Queens to be exchanged and bringing both Bishops to bear on White's King.

14. Q takes Q B takes Q
15. P to B 4th Castles K-R
16. Q-R to Q sq B to B 3rd
17. K-R to K sq P to K Kt 4th
18. B takes Q P

The ensuing play is almost of exciting interest, and no one can accuse White of want of enterprise. Not only does he sacrifice a piece in mid-game, but he offers other material loss which cannot be accepted.

18. P takes B
19. R takes P B to K 4th
20. P to B 5th

White draws by perpetual check.

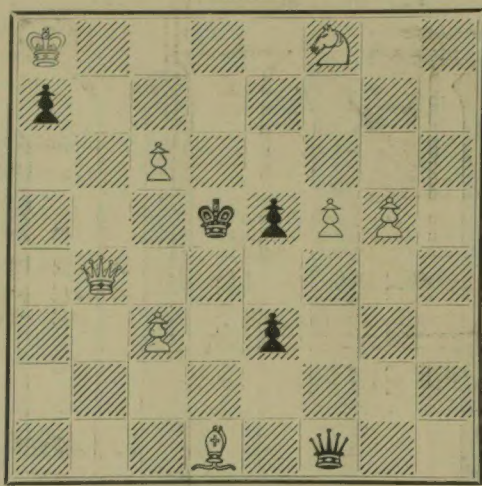
The match for the championship ended in a draw, but only at the very end, after a desperate effort on the part of the holder to avert disaster. Schlechter was known to be the most dangerous opponent Lasker had yet encountered, both his skill and temperament lending themselves in a special degree to the requirements of such a contest, and the honours of the struggle may be fairly claimed as his. At the same time, no other result would have been satisfactory, seeing that only two games out of ten were won, and in the next encounter some other arrangement must be adopted. We presume this will soon take place, as although Lasker has not actually lost, he has failed to assert his supremacy, and the challenger has proved himself his equal.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3430.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to B 6th P takes R
2. Q takes B Any move
3. Q mates

If Black play 1. P to K 6th, 2. P to B 3rd (ch), etc.; 1. R to B 8th also solves this problem.

PROBLEM No. 3433.—By KARL SCHREINER.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3418 and 3419 received from James H. Weir (Charters Towers, Queensland); of No. 3424 from Denham J. Lord (Berkeley, California); of No. 3425 from N. H. Greenway (San Francisco) and Cecil Guest (Rifle Brigade, Calcutta); of No. 3426 from E. G. Muntz (Toronto), N. H. Greenway (San Francisco), Charles Willing (Philadelphia), and Denham J. Lord; of No. 3427 from E. G. Muntz, Henry A. Sellar (Denver, U.S.A.), Charles Willing, Denham J. Lord, and G. Morgan (New York); of No. 3428 from G. Morgan, C. Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), and G. W. Babbitt (St. Andrews, Canada); of No. 3429 from J. B. Camara (Madeira), R. Murphy (Wexford), and W. Wilson (Aberdeen); of No. 3430 from Fidelitas, W. Wilson, E. J. Winter-wood, H. S. Brandreth (Nice), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), L. Schlu (Vienna), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), R. C. Widdicombe (Saltash), T. Roberts (Hackney), P. Lehzen (Hanover), and C. Dunn (Camberwell).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3431 received from E. J. Winter-wood, C. Dunn, W. H. Winter, R. Murphy, T. Turner (Brixton), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), Hereward, J. Cohn (Berlin), R. Worters (Canterbury), J. Green (Boulogne), F. R. Pickering, Major Buckley, Albert Wolf (Sutton), G. W. Moir (East Sheen), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), Sorrento, F. R. Gittins (Small Heath), J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Captain Challice, J. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), R. C. Widdicombe, J. F. Palmer, and J. Smart.

Lovers of the open road and the footpath way will be prepared to welcome the first number of a new monthly magazine devoted to their interests, which will appear on March 1, under the appropriate title of *The Tramp*. Its motto is Walt Whitman's line, "Afoot and light-hearted I take to the open road," and its chief features will be articles, with illustrations, on little-known places in England and abroad, articles and stories of travel and adventure, poems, reviews, and notes on music and the play. Among the contributors will be Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. Charles Marriott, Mr. Edwin Pugh, and Lady Margaret Sackville.

At the Queen's Hall the other night a smoking concert was held by the Athletic and Literary Associations of the London and North-Western Railway Company. Mr. Frank Ree, general manager of the company, was in the chair, and in the audience, which was very large, all branches of the service were represented. The programme was a capital one, among the artists taking part in it being Mme. Gleeson White, Miss Margaret Cooper, and Mr. Boris Hambourg. The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. George R. Sims.

It is significant of the progress made in aviation, as well as of the enterprise of the Humber Company, that they have just issued a catalogue of aeroplanes. This should prove in the future quite a historical document. Looking through the book, it seems difficult to realise that it is just as easy to buy an aeroplane as a motor-car, the full specifications of a Humber monoplane and biplane being given, as well as specifications of their 30-h.p. three-cylinder or 50-h.p. four-cylinder motors. The Humber Company have thus added to their great reputation as pioneers in all that relates to cycles and motor-propelled vehicles.

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